

THE NAPANEE

Vol. LVII No. 26—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio:—Dundas Street. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts,
Latest Designs.

**WORKMANSHIP
GUARANTEED**

Place your order now and have
a Monument erected this
spring.

The Napanee Marble Works
MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

**SUMMER
MILLINERY**

OUR STOCK OF

**MILAN STRAWS,
PANAMAS, TAGALS,
ETC.**

is now at its best, including
Flowers, Wings, Ospreys and
Ribbons.

BLOUSES—in Silk Crepe,
Georgette and Voile.—All
prices.

CAMISOLES—in dainty lace.

HOSE—in Silk and Lisle.

CORSETS—a Specialty.

The Leading Millinery House

NOTICE!

50000 Muckrate Wanted

War Summary of The Latest Events

After desperate street fighting, continuing for several hours, the French troops holding Soissons have evacuated the city, and the Germans are again in Soissons, having had it under fire since the 12th of September, 1914, when they were driven over the Aisne on their retreat from the Marne. It was the Sixth French Army that drove out the Germans then; it is the Sixth French Army that now resists with heroic determination the onslaught of the enemy. Describing the advance of the French upon Soissons after the Marne, The Times History of the War says: "The French had seized the upper half of Soissons, but the lower half was in flames. Volumes of black smoke mixed with the dust of collapsing walls, rose to meet the fleecy white puffs of bursting shrapnel; the thunder of the guns shook the houses, and yet some of the population, among them women and children, remained stupefied but calm. Above all this, smoke and flame and ruin arose the twin towers of the doomed cathedral, which had dominated the old town for seven long centuries."

The Germans in that retreat destroyed the bridges over the Aisne and retired, to strong defensive positions about a mile north of the river, which they held till the spring of 1917, when they were driven north to the Chemin des Dames. The writer of the Summary visited Soissons last summer and saw the ruin wrought in the two and a half years' during which the Germans lay along the Aisne. The north front of the cathedral was hopelessly wrecked. On the right or east side of the river, which had been an industrial suburb and a railway terminal, the ruin was indescribable. A huge sugar refinery had

been burned and shelled till the twisted mass of girders and galvanized iron roofing was utterly grotesque. The German lines had been located in a glass factory which made a specialty of wine bottles. Over a hundred and fifty thousand of the bottles in stock had been used by the enemy to form a barricade outside of the factory wall, facing towards the French lines, and although they had been subjected to artillery and machine gun fire from September, 1914, to March, 1917, a surprisingly large number of the bottles remained unbroken.

It was in these eastern suburbs of St. Waas and St. Medard that the heaviest fighting must have taken place Wednesday before the Germans forced their way over the Aisne. The inhabitants, many of whom had remained in Soissons all through the prolonged struggle, were evacuated on Monday and Tuesday, and all that is left of value to the Germans is the railway grade northward to Laon. The French would take very good care that the enemy obtained no rolling stock, and that the track was thoroughly destroyed and the rails rendered useless. But the grade remains, and the Laon-Soissons railway will be put into commission as quickly as thousands of the enemy's efficient railway troops can do the work.

The latest Paris report shows that the French still hold the western outskirts of Soissons, but the railway terminals and the crossings of the Aisne are undoubtedly in German

hands. Southeast of the city the enemy continues to drive ahead. The hamlet of Chacrise, to which the advance has been carried, is about ten miles due south of Pinon, where the attack was launched, and about fifty miles northeast of Paris. Germans here are heading for headwaters of the Oureq, along which a railway runs to its junction with the Marne, and thence to Paris.

Rheims is in danger at the extreme east of the battlefield. The troops covering the city have been withdrawn, after heavy fighting, to a point behind the Aisne Canal, northwest of the town. Rheims is of no military value, and General Foch, with urgent need for men to interpose between the Germans and Paris, hardly tie up a large body of troops in Rheims. Any garrison left there might be surrounded and cut off, in view of that possibility, sentiment must not be permitted to govern actions of the Commander-in-Chief.

The German official reports claim twenty-five thousand prisoners. The majority of them, of course, French and British wounded, whose cause of the rapidity of the retreat could not be removed from battlefield. It is claimed also by Germans that the attack on the Aisne on Monday morning was a complete surprise, and that, the positions of the defending force have been smothered by artillery fire, German infantry casualties in assault were extremely light. It may have been true of the first attack; it is assuredly not true of fighting now going on. The defense now should have distinctly the best of it in the matter of casualties.

On the Somme and Lys fronts there is relative calm. The Americans, who took Cantigny have been subjected several vigorous counter-attacks, are holding their newly won ground like veterans.

Full line of Stationery, Writing Pads, Envelopes, Books, etc.

M. PIZZARELLO, Market Square

ENTERPRISE EAST.

Farmers are still very busy with seeding. Only a few have planted potatoes as yet. They all complain about the scarcity of help, especially since the farmers' sons, who were exempted from military service, the local tribunals, have also been called to the colors.

Tom Warner and Wilford D. Yarker, motored to Edward F. on Saturday evening.

Miss Florence McDonald has returned to her home in Inverary, spending the past few weeks with sister, Mrs. J. B. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mawson moved from Trenton on Monday.

Miss Annie Leveck, Kingston, is her home here for a few days.

Miss Anna G. Finn was the guest of Miss Lizzie Byrnes on Tuesday evening.

Miss Julia Tupah is visiting sister, Mrs. Harry Todd, Verona.



PROCLAMATION!

Whereas a petition has been circulated among the business men of the Town of Napanee and has been signed by nearly all of said business men, and

Whereas the prayer of the petition is that the Council do cause a proclamation to issue calling upon all business men to close their places of business at 12 o'clock noon on Wednesdays, June 19th and 26th, and all day on every Wednesday during the months of July and August, and

Whereas the purpose of said closing as set forth in said petition is not for the purpose of giving a holiday to employers and employees but is for the express purpose of freeing labor that it may be utilized to assist greater production not only in the town itself but also in the farming district contiguous to the town.

And whereas said petition has been presented to the Council and the



BY-LAW No. 1037

Passed this 20th day of May, A.D. 1918.

**A By-Law to regulate the
width of tires in the
Town of Napanee**

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee,

HOSE—in Silk and Lisle.

CORSETS—a Specialty.

The Leading Millinery House

NOTICE !

5000 Muskrats Wanted

**Highest Price
Guaranteed**

Also bring your Beef Hides
and other Skins. Deal direct
with

W. G. PAUL,

Office Paisley House Block,
Phone 191. Market Square
15d-p

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000

Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200

Rest and Undivided Profits \$848,544

DIRECTORS.

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.

Vice-President—John Stovel.

W. R. Bawlf, A. McTavish Campbell,

Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.

F. F. Hutchings, Geo. Fisher.

General Manager - Robert Campbell.

A general Banking Business trans-
acted in all Branches.

Accounts of Individuals, Firms, Cor-
porations and Societies carried on
most favorable terms. Special care
given to Savings Bank Accounts.

W. J. WIGGINS,
Manager Napanee Branch.

CHEAP SEED CORN !

Teeming - - \$4.10 bus.

Red Cob - - \$4.00 bus.

Mammoth Southern Sweet
\$4.00 bus.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked
with First-Class Goods.—A call
will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Soldiers' Comfort Kits \$1.75. Ask
to see them at WALLACE'S.

BY-LAW No. 1037

Passed this 20th day of May, A.D.
1918.

A By-Law to regulate the width of tires in the Town of Napanee

The Municipal Council of the Cor-
poration of the Town of Napanee,
enacts as follows:

1. It shall be unlawful for any
person or persons to drive or prop-
el any vehicle used for the convey-
ance of articles of burden, goods,
wares or merchandise in or upon any
highways in the Town of Napanee un-
less the tires are at least two inches
in width, in the case of vehicles the
weight of which, inclusive of the load
carried by said vehicles, is more than
2500 pounds and at least three inches
in width in the case of vehicles the
weight of which, inclusive of the load
carried by said vehicle, is more than
3500 pounds and at least four inches
in width in the case of vehicles, the
weight of which, inclusive of the load
carried by said vehicle, is more than
4500 pounds.

2. Every person who is guilty of a
contravention of any of the provis-
ions of this By-law shall incur a pen-
alty of not more than \$20.00 recover-
able under The Ontario Summary
Convictions Act.

3. This By-law shall come into ef-
fect on the 1st day of October, A. D.
1918.

J. E. ROBINSON, W. A. GRANGE,
Mayor. Clerk.

25-b

clamation to issue calling upon all
business men to close their places of
business at 12 o'clock noon on Wed-
nesdays, June 19th and 26th, and all
day on every Wednesday during the
months of July and August, and

Whereas the purpose of said closing
as set forth in said petition is not
for the purpose of giving a holiday to
employers and employees but is for
the express purpose of freeing labor
that it may be utilized to assist
greater production not only in the
town itself but also in the farming
district contiguous to the town.

And whereas said petition has been
presented to the Council and the
Council has favorably considered the
same and has passed a resolution
calling upon the Mayor to issue his
proclamation calling upon all busi-
ness men to close their respective
places of business as aforesaid for
the purpose only of assisting in the
labor of production.

[Now therefore do I, as Mayor of
the Town of Napanee, proclaim that
Wednesdays the 19th and 26th days
of June from the hour of 12 o'clock
noon and all day of every Wednesday
during July and August be observed
as labor days in and for the Town of
Napanee.]

I do further for the purpose afore-
said call upon all business men in
said town to close and keep closed
their respective places of business on
the days and parts of days before
mentioned, and

I do further request that all said
business men and employees do as-
sist in carrying out the true intent
and purpose of this proclamation.

J. E. ROBINSON,

Mayor.

Dated at Napanee, this 29th day of
May, 1918.

26-b

SEED CORN

Farmers wishing to obtain White Cap Yellow Dent Ensilage Seed
Corn can now do so. The Seed Branch, Dominion Department of
Agriculture have brought in a few cars of this seed from the United
States. Seed is extra quality, germination 90 to 95 per cent., price \$6.00
per bushel. In 25 bag lots, \$5.50 per bushel, bags included and freight
paid.

LONGFELLOW HILL CORN

A small quantity (7½ bus.) of Yellow Hill Corn can be obtained
from Quebec. Price \$8.00 per bushel. This is 1916 seed saved over.
Farmers wishing this corn must act at once, as orders will only be sent
on after cash is paid.

LEAMING ENSILAGE CORN

A few bags of Leaming Ensilage Corn still left at \$4.15 per bushel.
Farmers may get it as they call. First come, first served.

G. B. CURRAN, Agent,

Organization of Resources Committee.

Butter Paper

Printed and packed in

25 Cent Packages.

The Express Printing House.

Tom Warner and Wilford D.
Yarker, motored to Edward M.
on Saturday evening.

Miss Florence McDonald has re-
turned to her home in Inverary,
spending the past few weeks with
sister, Mrs. J. B. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mawson mo-
ted from Trenton on Monday.

Miss Annie Leveck, Kingston, is
her home here for a few days.

Miss Anna G. Finn was the g-
of Miss Lizzie Byrnes on Tues-
day evening.

Miss Julia Tupah is visiting
sister, Mrs. Harry Todd, Verona.
James Sherwood passed thro-
here on Thursday evening en route
Mountain Grove.

Valspar, the Varnish that stands
boiling water test (see adv. in La-
Home Journal) for sale at W.
LACE'S, agents for Napanee.

CENTREVILLE.

Lester Storey, Gretna, has been
ing wood through here during
week.

There is some seedling to be done
this part yet, due partly to
scarcity of farm help.

Kenneth Weese is building a
barn.

Frank Cassidy returned from K-
ston on Monday last, much im-
proved in health.

John Fairbairn has sold his
to Fred Wilson, of Napanee, and
now busily engaged looking for
other.

Mr. A. McMullen has fully re-
covered his recent illness.

A number of our young men
preparing to don their uniform
June 1st.

E. James and R. Moon have
received their new cars.

Thomas G. Hinch has sold
pasture, lot to Wm. Shane.

There seems to be a prospect
us having a drug store here in
not distant future.

WALL PAPER.

We have the finest line of
Paper samples ever shown in N-
anee. All prices. Quick delivery.

M. PIZZARELLO, Market Squ

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. I. L. Sills, Kingston s
Saturday and Sunday at home.

Messrs. F. Pringle, E. L. Smith
P. Smith and J. Smith motored
Long Lake and spent the week
fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Sills spent
few days at Marlbank visiting
mother, Mrs. Hawley, and sister,
N. Shannon.

Mr. Percy Vine visited Sunday
his friend, Mr. Harold Dupree.

Master Allen Vandebogart spent
couple of days with his auntie,
Ed. Boyle, town.

Miss Eckhardt spent the holiday
her home in Colebrook.

Miss Irene Wagar, town, spent
week-end with her friend, Miss H.
Herrington.

Mr. Nicholl, Bowanville, visited
few days at Mr. Esie Smith's.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Boyle called
day at Mr. F. Vandebogart's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Sills, and K
took dinner Sunday at Mr. Mil
Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and May
attended the presentation for
Ross Sexsmith Saturday evening.

Mr. Harry Stouff, Ivanhoe;
Grooms, Toronto; Mrs. Roy Gro-
Mrs. A. Turnbull and baby, Dorl
took dinner Tuesday at Mr.
Dean's.

Campbell's Varnish Stain, the
of all. Covers up scratches and n-
old furniture like new. All size
at WALLACE'S, Napanee Agents.

NANEE EXPRESS

\$1 per year in advance, \$1.50 if not so paid.
, CANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1918.

lands. Southeast of the city the enemy continues to drive ahead. The amlet of Chacrise, to which the advance has been carried, is about fifteen miles due south of Pinon, whence the attack was launched, and about fifty miles northeast of Paris. The Germans here are heading for the headwaters of the Oureq, alongside which a railway runs to its junction with the Marne, and thence to Paris.

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Tom Warner and Wilford Dunn, farmer, motored to Edward Finn's Saturday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mawson motored from Trenton on Monday.

Miss Annie Leveck, Kingston, is at home here for a few days.

Miss Anna G. Finn was the guest of Miss Lizzie Byrnes on Tuesday evening.

Miss Julia Tupah is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry Todd, Verona. James Sherwood passed through

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION

A few of the neighbors met at Mr. Merle Sills' on Saturday evening and presented his son, I. L. Sills, with a wrist watch. Below is the address:
DEAR IBRI:—

We, a number of your friends and neighbors, have gathered here to-night to express our regret at your departure from our midst. Your honest, upright character, together with your genial disposition, have won for you the respect and love of all.

You are leaving your home to join the brave fellows who are striving to defend our homes and country, and we cannot let you go without showing our esteem and friendship in some small way. We ask you to accept this wrist watch as a token of our love and good wishes for your welfare. We hope you will remember us no matter where duty calls you, and we pray that Our Heavenly Father will guard and protect you from danger and bring you safely home again.

Signed on behalf of the community,

MRS. F. VANDEBOGART,

MRS. GARFIELD SILLS.

Pleasant Valley, May 25th, 1918.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Mr. Ray Smith has been home visiting his parents for a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Hugh Henderson has gone to Belleville to be with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Yeomans, for a long visit.

Mrs. Wm. Hawley, from Galt, is visiting her son, Mr. Chas. Hawley.

Miss Mildred Gould spent the 24th of May with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gould.

Mr. John Ellison is quite poorly with rheumatism. We hope to see him around again soon.

Mr. Edmond Dowling visited with Walter Hudson on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Haggerty took in the 24th at Picton.

Mr. Will. Dowling took in the races at Picton on the 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Stafford visited Monday at Mr. and Mrs. Victor Wagar's, Gretna.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith, in company with some others, went for a fish on Thursday back towards the mountains.

Mr. Willie Cassidy and sister, Miss Maggie, called on Mr. Ray Smith on Wednesday and spent the evening with him as he intends to go to Kingston this week.

THE "WHY" IN ICE CREAM

"Why does making ice cream keep down the price of milk?"

Because it steadies the supply of milk throughout the year.

The largest demand for ice cream comes between May and October, exactly WHEN THERE IS A SURPLUS IN MILK and fewer customers to use it, as so many city people go into the country.

The farmer keeps the same number of cows summer and winter, but the supply of milk is greater in the summer.

B. L. K. MILKING MACHINES

We have taken the agency for this Milking Machine, which with the use of the

FAIRBANKS-MORSE ENGINE FOR POWER

is a most perfect outfit. We will be pleased to demonstrate this machine at our office to any who may be interested.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234, NAPANEE, ONT.

ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Garage, Mill Street.

THE DOMINION BANK

Head Office, Toronto
 Sir Edmund B. Osler, President W. D. Matthews, Vice-President
 C. A. Bogert, General Manager

Capital Paid Up \$6,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

Savings Department

Place your savings in the Bank.
 Interest paid on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

When You Travel, Even in Canada

carry your funds in Travellers' Cheques, issued by The Merchants Bank.

Personal cheques are often refused. Money may be lost or stolen.

Travellers' Cheques, on the other hand, are cashed by banks, hotels, transportation companies and stores at their face values, and enable you to raise ready money wherever you happen to be. If lost, they are of no value to the finder; if stolen or destroyed, they will be replaced without extra charge. Use them for your next journey.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.
 YARKER BRANCH, R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.

DR. CAMERON WILSON

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

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 hn Fairbairn has sold his farm
 Fred Wilson, of Napanee, and is
 busily engaged looking for an-
 er.
 r. A. McMullen has fully recover-
 iss recent illness.
 number of our young men are
 aring to don their uniform on
 e 1st.
 James and R. Moon have re-
 ed their new cars.
 omas G. Hinch has sold his
 ure, ot to Wm. Shane.
 ere seems to be a prospect for
 aving a drug store here in the
 distant future.

AL PAPER.

e have the finest line of Wall-
 er samples ever shown in Napa-
 All prices. Quick delivery.
 PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

PLEASANT VALLEY

. I. L. Sills, Kingston spent
 ursday and Sunday at home.
 ssrs. F. Pringle, E. L. Smith, E.
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 Nicholl, Bowmanville, visited a
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 and Mrs. Ed. Boyle called Fri-
 at Mr. F. Vandebogart's.
 and Mrs. G. Sills, and Keith,
 dinner Sunday at Mr. Milford
 ree's.
 and Mrs. Dean, and Maybus,
 aded the presentation for Mr.
 Sexsmith Saturday evening.
 Harry Stout, Ivanhoe; Mr.
 ms, Toronto; Mrs. Roy Grooms,
 A. Turnbull and baby, Dorland,
 dinner Tuesday at Mr. L.
 's.
 mpbell's Varnish Stain, the best
 ll. Covers up scratches and makes
 furniture like new. All size cans
 WALLACE'S, Napanee Agents.

THE "WHY" IN ICE CREAM

"Why does making ice cream keep
 down the price of milk?"
 Because it steadies the supply of
 milk throughout the year.
 The largest demand for ice cream
 comes between May and October, ex-
 actly WHEN THERE IS A SURPLUS
 IN MILK and fewer customers to use
 it, as so many city people go into
 the country.

The farmer keeps the same number
 of cows summer and winter, but the
 supply of milk is greater in the sum-
 mer months.

By his contracts the milk dealer
 has to take the surplus from the
 dairy farmer. He could not get over
 the glut in the market without loss
 IF HE DID NOT TURN TO ICE
 CREAM making. ANY LOSS in sum-
 mer he would HAVE TO MAKE UP
 by an increased price of milk in
 winter.

It requires 300 pounds of milk
 churned into butter to GIVE THE
 SAME RETURNS as 200 pounds
 made into ice cream. Fifty per cent
 of all ice cream made is consumed as
 dessert, and thus really TAKES THE
 PLACE OF OTHER FOOD. If the
 summer surplus of milk were churned
 for butter only the price to the
 farmer would drop and he would re-
 duce the number of his cows. This
 would MEAN A SCARCITY OF
 WINTER MILK, and scarcity means
 added price to the consumer.

Revenue from ice cream, after all,
 comes for six months from THOSE
 BEST ABLE TO AFFORD IT. Yet
 the benefit of a steadied price of milk
 for twelve months IS SHARED BY
 ALL. Relatively, the benefit is great-
 er to the MAN WITH THE SMALL
 WAGE.

The Food Board has restricted the
 amount of fats in ice cream to 10 per
 cent. Ice cream has a food value,
 but it is chiefly a luxury. We UTI-
 LIZE ITS LUXURY-VALUE in war-
 time best by STEADYING THE ALL
 YEAR ROUND PRICE OF MILK.

CANADA FOOD BOARD.

In Again, Out Again.

The insecurity of tenure attaching
 to the highest position in the ser-
 vices during war time is neatly illus-
 trated in the story of the man who
 wanted to buy a birthday present for
 a friend—none other than Sir Wil-
 liam Robertson, then the head of the
 British general staff. Advised by a
 lady that an umbrella is always a
 safe kind of present to give to a
 man, he proceeded to buy a beauty,
 relates the Christian Science Monitor.
 Returning home with his purchase,
 it suddenly dawned on him that offi-
 cers in H. M. army and navy have
 no use for umbrellas. However, he
 decided to go forward with the pre-
 sentation, but preceded it with an
 apology for his lack of thought in
 making such a purchase, and con-
 cluded with a doubt as to its ever
 being of use to the recipient. "Why
 not?" said Sir William, "Jellicoe is
 using his." If Admiral Lord Jellicoe
 is using his umbrella, he is also mak-
 ing hay while the sun shines, in the
 sense that he is putting in some quiet
 recreation after his three years at the
 grindstone. Only the other day, he
 was figuring as a skater on one of
 London's ponds, and quite recently
 his name was observed on the list of
 reservations for a squash racket court
 in a certain popular club. There are
 not many requests for these reserva-
 tions nowadays, the younger mem-
 bers of the club in question being for
 the most part engaged in some form
 of war activity. The admiral was in
 good company, however, for there
 was one other name on the list—the
 Bishop of London.

of no value to the finder; if stolen or de-
 stroyed, they will be replaced without extra
 charge. Use them for your next journey.

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DR. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET

(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F.
 Holmes)

Telephone 106. 15-1f

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee
 Specialty—diseases of children.
 Office Hours: Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m.
 till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.
 Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Friday,
 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.
 Phone 279. 22-1-y

WANTED TO RENT—Medium sized
 house. F. P. TENDALL. Box 54.
 Napanee. 26-p

HOUSE TO RENT—2 Rooms, Im-
 provements, on Robert Street, north.
 Apply to JOHN A. CLIFF. 24

FOR SALE—Registered Yorkshire
 Pigs—and litter of Registered Yorkshire
 pigs from Joseph Brethern's winning stock.
 Also 1 Registered Yorkshire sow eight weeks
 old. Apply G. B. CURRAN, Napanee, Ont. 23-

FOR SALE—Overland, Model 80, in
 first class condition. Cheap. B. LUFF.
 MAN. 25-a-p

LOST—Lineman's pole climbing spur
 Land straps, on Kingston Road. Finder
 please return to HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER
 COMMISSION, Napanee.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Confection-
 ary, Ice Cream and Fruit. Doing a good
 business. Good reasons for selling. MRS. O.
 N. KNIGHT, Napanee, Ont. 25-1f

FOR SALE—A house, barn and lot,
 Centre street, South Napanee. A desir-
 able property. Price reasonable. Location
 good. Apply to MRS. O. S. DAVIS or box
 433. 25-b-p

NOTICE OF MEETING

The County Council

of Lennox & Addington, at the call of
 the Warden, will meet at the Council
 Chamber, in the Court House, Napa-
 nee, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 18th, 1918
 at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands
 of the undersigned not later than
 Wednesday, June 19th, 1918, in order
 that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,

County Clerk.

Dated May 31st, 1918.

26-b

Send your developing and printing
 to WALLACE'S Drug Store—satisfac-
 tion guaranteed.

Why do tourists, who make film re-
 cords of their travels, insist on hav-
 ing "Kodak" film and Velox paper?
 Simply because they can rely on these
 to get results under all weather con-
 ditions. Look for word "Kodak" on
 metal end of every Eastman film.
 Sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug
 Store Limited.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
 Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 33, Residence 1-2.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
 B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

Phone 61. 34

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
 Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
 PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
 OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.

19-t-f.

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin, DENTIST

Over Wallace's Drug Store.

Entrance on John St.

'Phone 10.

15-3-m

FOR SALE—Two horses, one a five
 year old, black. Two Organs, second
 hand, very cheap. Two Buggies. VAN-
 LUVEN BROS. 23-1f

TO LET—Three large rooms, over
 the Strand Theatre. All modern conven-
 iences, such as waterworks, closets, and electric
 lights. Apply to M. MAKER. 17-1f

FOR SALE—A number of houses
 and lots in town, and also a number of
 desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.
 42-t-f

LOST—On Wednesday, between
 Napanee and Camden East, hood for
 Ford Auto top. Will finder kindly leave at
 this office. 21-tf

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One
 Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store
 House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Ap-
 ply to Thos. Symington. 8-1f

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class
 condition. Would make good organ for
 country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut
 case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dun-
 das Street, Napanee. 52

FOR SALE—Two Brick Houses,
 south side Dundas street, just east of and
 next to Madden's Grocery Store and Butcher
 Shop. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 13-1f

FOR SALE OR RENT—That valu-
 able house and lot on Robinson street, gen-
 erally known as "The Madill House". Apply
 on premises to owner, THOMAS WIGGINS, or
 to F. C. BOGART, next door north. 23-1f

FOR SALE—A house and lot,
 Number 30, south side Mill street, corner
 Mill and Richard streets. A desirable prop-
 erty facing on three streets. Price reasonable,
 location choice. Apply to T. B. GERMAN,
 Barrister, Napanee. 23-b

FOR SALE—Lot Thirty Five on the
 south side of Thomas Street, Napanee,
 being the corner lot on Thomas and Donald
 Streets. This is a very desirable property, and
 will be sold reasonable. Apply to T. B. GER-
 MAN, Barrister, Napanee, or to MARGARET
 D. McGRATH. 24c

\$20.00 WEEKLY—Showing samples for
 Large Grocery Corporation,
 all goods sold at Factory prices to con-
 sumers, granulated sugar 6 1/2c. Pure lard 5
 pound pail \$1.00, Sunlight, Gold or Surprise
 Soap 7 for 25c. Everything at cut-rates. Men
 wanted everywhere. Sample case free. THE
 CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, Windsor,
 Ontario. 25-d

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E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Chancery, Etc.

P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.

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Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE

Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Clinic House surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between Water and Robert Streets, Napanee. 217

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic Animals. All latest veterinary sciences.

Residence: West Street, near

Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College

(Limited)

Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for

NAPANEE and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McIntosh RED APPLE, 20 BONS EVERDEERING BASK

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

Crops in New South Wales are in excellent shape owing to recent rains, which did much general good.

Before the Appeal Tribunals in Toronto yesterday 159 applications for exemption were refused and only ten extensions were granted.

Prohibition of the use of fuel oil for private yachts for the duration of the war is under consideration by the United States Fuel Administration.

The Canada Food Board has arranged with the U. S. Food Administration to allow importation of seed corn in quantities not exceeding 100 bushels.

The Provincial Government will need the help of 2,000 boys to pull the flax crop of Western Ontario, and a campaign is being planned to secure this labor.

The Yukon overseas soldiers' votes are to be apportioned to the candidates for whom they were cast, consequently Dr. A. Thompson will be the member.

Lt.-Col. Sam Sharpe, M.P., D.S.O., has arrived at an Atlantic port after being overseas for over two years, and is expected to arrive in Toronto within a few days.

Dr. Wallace Secombe, director of dental work in the Public and Separate Schools, has resigned to become superintendent of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons.

The response from Canada and the United States has relieved the shortage threatened in beef and bacon overseas, but an effort must be kept up to provide a reserve of foodstuffs in the Mother Country.

The vacant lot and backyard garden production in Canada this summer will be two or three times in excess of that of last year, when between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000 worth of garden truck was raised.

Beatrice Dessol was found guilty of manslaughter by an Assize Court jury last night in connection with the death of her infant child and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, while her brother was found not guilty.

THURSDAY.

T. A. Stevenson is elected to the presidency of the Toronto Typographical Union.

Forty-six Toronto men who failed to press their claims in person were refused exemption.

The canning trade will be brought under license by the Canada Food Board by the 15th of June.

The offer of the University of Toronto to exchange soldiers with Laval University, Quebec, has been accepted.

France will take part in the celebration of Empire Day. A series of demonstrations will be held in French cities.

Mrs. E. W. Gibson, a sister-in-law of the former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died at her home, at the age of 88 years.

Twenty returned soldiers left Toronto to join the soldier settlement at Kapuskasing, in the clay belt of Northern Ontario.

G. N. W. operators at a meeting voted unanimously for a strike if Thompson and Taylor are not rein-



lishment of a monarchy in the country.

P. F. Brockel, of Belleville, has been appointed Supervisor of the Soldiers of the Soil for six counties in that district.

The Good Templars Grand Lodge of Canada held its 64th annual session in Toronto yesterday, and a stronger financial standing was reported.

Brant County Council has decided to accept the proposal to purchase the toll roads, if Brantford will pay \$12,500, not stipulating immunity from maintenance charges.

Members of the Joint American-Canadian Fisheries Commission after hearings on Atlantic and Pacific coasts in both countries have found themselves in substantial agreement.

The Labor Educational Association opened its annual convention at Niagara Falls, one of the chief items of discussion being the matter of abolition of holiday rates in railroad fares.

Since the outbreak of war 358 commissions have been granted to cadets of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and up to the end of April decorations awarded to R.M.C. cadets totalled 586.

Western colleges of the Presbyterian Church have made representations to the Board of Home Missions, protesting against the proposal to mobilize all the colleges at one centre for the duration of the war.

MONDAY.

Five men died in Windsor of poisoning from drinking denatured alcohol.

A party of twenty Poles left Toronto to join their American compatriots of the Polish legion.

The U. S. War Trade Board has suspended all licenses for importation of coffee so as to check speculation.

The C.N.R. Board of Arbitrators brought in an award for \$10,800,000 for the 600,000 shares of common stock.

Rioting in Halifax over the arrest of two British sailors led to damage of city property to the extent of about \$5,000.

Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Cuba, and Washington believes it is a ruse to obtain shipments of sugar.

The Provincial Great War Veterans' Association convention at Hamilton was the scene of some hot criticism of the Y.M.C.A.

Twenty-three Toronto Jews were given a send-off yesterday at a meeting in Massey Hall, prior to their departure for service in Palestine.

Snow from two to six inches in depth covered Northern Saskatchewan Saturday, and it is believed has saved the crop from serious damage.

Memorial tablets were unveiled in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, last night for the three Queen's Own officers, members of the church, who

NEW OFFENSIVE OPEN

German Attacks Hurlled Back Kemmel Area.

Heavy Assault Launched in Rheims Sector Meets With More Success and Enemy Has Recaptured Chemin des Dames Ridge Franco-British Army Retiring the Aisne.

LONDON, May 28. — German great offensive on the Western front has been resumed. With only by artillery preparation, two blows have been struck by the Teuton army which have been reorganized since disastrous losses were inflicted on them by the French and British during the Picardy and Flanders battle in March and April. One attack was on the line from Voormezele, Loere, southwest of Ypres; the other on a 35-mile front from Pinon, north of Soissons to Rheims. This is known as the Aisne sector.

In Flanders the Germans have gained nothing, but further south the Berlin official statement claims that the German Crown Prince troops have carried the whole ridge of the Chemin des Dames (the 'Dames' Walk), and are now fighting the Aisne river. The British and French reports admit retirement of the second line defences.

The present battle in the Rheims sector recalls the fearful fighting last summer along the Chemin des Dames, where for weeks the German Crown Prince hurled his men against the French positions only to see them crushed and beaten. Last year divisions were engaged in the German attacks along this line alone.

The attack here is really in nature of a line-straightening operation. It is being launched from Loos as a centre, and is aimed at the bow in the line formed during fighting in Picardy in March and April. Here, however, the Germans must face permanent works which have been occupied by the French long periods and which can be defended quite easily.

Evidence that the allied supreme command was forewarned of the German attack may be found in fact that British troops are fighting there. Up to the present, it had been believed that the British forces not hold positions much south of the Somme, east of Amiens.

The German Crown Prince is in command in this sector and this indicates a serious effort to break the allied line. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is the nominal commander in Artois and Picardy. The German Crown Prince, for dynamic reasons, will strive to outdo whatever success was attained by his league further north.

The late official reports note of severe fighting in various sectors among them the Apremont Forest. The reports say that the Germans were repulsed in all these attacks.

Launching a heavy offensive dawn against the French in the Loere-Voormezele sector, the Germans failed of their objectives at virtually all points. At some points defending patrols were driven in, vigorous counter-attacks threw the Germans back at most places. Practically the entire French line was established.

Hard fighting still continues on the northern part of the battle front just south of Dickebusch Lake. Germans forced their way into the French line for a distance of yards and also got into the front system at another point in this sector. In both these places the

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Spring 1917 planting list is now
ready.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including McIntosh Red Apple,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY,
and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on
application.
Start now at best selling time.
Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON.

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TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over the Classified Ads for cottages to rent.
You will get a more satisfactory selection now than you will later on.
Or if you wish to turn your own home or place to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.

WE ARE SELLING.

Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.
SPENCER & ROSE,
West Side Market.

TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napane Brick Yard.

Hamilton was the scene of some criticism of the Y.M.C.A.
Twenty-three Toronto Jews were given a send-off yesterday at a meeting in Massey Hall, prior to their departure for service in Palestine.
Snow from two to six inches in depth covered Northern Saskatchewan Saturday, and it is believed has saved the crop from serious damage.
Memorial tablets were unveiled in St. Paul's Anglican Church, Toronto, last night for the three Queen's Own officers, members of the church, who were killed while on active service.
Col. Sam S. Sharpe, D.S.O., M.P. for North Ontario and former C. C. 116th Battalion, met his death by jumping from a second story window of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.
A cargo of some 6,500 tons of Hawaiian sugar, the first shipment of a total of 25,000 tons being devoted to Canadian refineries under an Inter-believes it is a ruse to obtain ship-bush Columbia.
TUESDAY.
Work in Victoria shipyards will be carried on by returned soldiers till the end of the war.
The Medical War Congress, a combined gathering of several organizations, is meeting in Hamilton.
The last stone of the exterior work at the new Union Station, Toronto, was placed in position yesterday.
St. Andrew's College, Realty Co. has accepted the proposal of the military authorities to take the college property over at \$500,000.
Guelph Junction Railway Board declared a dividend of 6 per cent., amounting to \$10,200 for the quarter, besides keeping out \$1,700 for taxes.
An extensive movement of troops to Niagara and Petawawa camps began yesterday, and accommodation is provided for 6,000 men at the former centre.
All the thousand tractors purchased through the Federal Department of Agriculture have been snapped up by farmers, and more have been arranged for.
A party of 339 Belgian veterans, who have been assisting in war activities in the United States, passed through Niagara Falls on their way back to the battle front.
The German newspaper, Tageblatt, of Berlin, says it is reported that the Ukrainian Minister of Agriculture in the Cabinet recently overthrown has absconded with five million roubles.
Writs have been issued for by-elections in "A" seat of Northeast Toronto and East York, made necessary by the appointments to portfolios of Hon. Dr. Cody and Hon. Geo. S. Henry, and nominations will take place about the middle of June.
The British riveting record has returned to the Clyde. Wm. Smith, of Scotstown, hammered in 6,783 rivets in nine hours. The secretary of the Boilermakers' Society opposes these competitions. Minister of Pensions Hodge approves them.
An official reply from the Y.M.C.A. to criticisms made at the Great War Veterans' Association in Hamilton is made by Dr. John Brown, general secretary of the National Council, showing that such criticisms, largely the result of ignorance of the facts, have been made before and have been found baseless.
FRIDAY.
Victor Black, Toronto, nine years of age, was run down and injured by an auto.
Registration of Canada's man power and woman power is to take place on the 22nd of June.
The Interprovincial Baptist Young People's Union commenced its annual convention in Ingersoll.
One hundred and forty-one returning soldiers were welcomed at the North Toronto station last night by 1,500 people.
Mrs. Esther Robb, of the Aged Women's Home, was given a presentation yesterday on the occasion of her hundredth birthday.
The Toronto Public Schools cadets held their annual parade and review at Queen's Park yesterday. They were over four thousand strong.
Chatham merchants decided to hold Thursday afternoon a half-holiday from June 13 to Sept. 12, but expect employees to spend it in war gardening.
The cost of living, according to the latest report to the Department of Labor, is slightly down; eggs and potatoes are less expensive, but meats higher than at last previous report.
A thousand children's tongues sang the praises of the British Empire at the annual Empire Day concert of the Public Schools of Toronto, held in Massey Hall last evening.
The Toronto ferry bylaw to increase the fare to fifteen cents passed its third reading, but when Ald. Gibbons objected to "railroading," the mayor promised to withhold his signature for a week.
The Great War Veterans of the Province of Ontario, in convention at Hamilton, decided to appoint a committee to advise the Parliament, and condemned the Government for not passing a measure conscripting aliens.

SATURDAY.
Several hundred boys from Toronto district and Western Ontario are to be employed in the beet fields.
The Finnish Government will submit a bill to the Diet for the estab-

sons failed of their objectives at virtually all points. At some points defending patrols were driven in, but vigorous counter-attacks threw the Germans back at most places. Practically the entire French line was re-established.
Hard fighting still continues on the northern part of the battle front just south of Dikebusch Lake. The Germans forced their way into the French line for a distance of 80 yards and also got into the front line system at another point in this region. In both these places the enemy was clinging desperately to his newly-acquired positions, but the French were dealing with the situation, which appeared to be satisfactory at the latest reports. (The official report states that the Germans were repulsed later.) One hundred prisoners have been sent back to the French camps.
The Germans employed their familiar formations—dense waves of infantry following closely in the wake of a lifting barrage—and they pushed fresh troops up with characteristic recklessness.
The attack was perhaps preliminary to larger operations and apparently has been undertaken for the purpose of regaining the high ground which the French wrested from the enemy on May 20. Such positions would be valuable acquisitions for the enemy if the Germans were to develop a general attack in this region later.
It is interesting to note in connection with yesterday's drive Flanders that the Germans considered their attacks on the Lys front in April to be a failure, according to prisoners. It is stated that while some troops have been congratulated for the way they fought, they have been told that their failure was the result of bad staff work. The general in command of the operations here was relieved of his command.
Ducal Palace Bombed.
BASEL, Switzerland, May 28.—The east wing of the Grand Ducal Palace at Mannheim was struck by bombs during the British air raid Tuesday. The royal residents had fled for Berlin.
Two tons of bombs were dropped within the city. They destroyed the chemical factory and damaged the railway station. Incomplete account of the raid describe it as the most terrifying of any of the three which have been carried out there during the war.
Huns Control Finland.
COPENHAGEN, May 28.—Germany is empowered to take economic control over Finland for twelve years under the commercial agreement between the two countries, according to the Bergen Aftenblad which publishes the report as coming from "a good source." German money will be placed in a number of Finnish factories, particularly such as are able to produce articles for export. Finland will also make a defensive alliance with Germany which will raise an army of 100,000 men which will be at the disposal of Germany, should Russia renew her attack during the war. German officers will act as instructors in militia schools. Gen. Mannerheim has protested sharply against the agreement.
German Mutineers Hanged.
MOSCOW, May 28.—Two divisions of German troops in the Divinsk region refused to obey order to proceed to the French front. Prince Leopold of Bavaria came to investigate and many mutineers were hanged and dozens condemned to hard labor for life.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

NEW OFFENSIVE OPENS

German Attacks Hurdled Back in Kemmel Area.

Heavy Assault Launched in Rheims Sector Meets With More Success and Enemy Has Recaptured Chemin des Dames Ridge—Franco-British Army Retiring to the Aisne.

LONDON, May 28. — Germany's new offensive on the Western front has been resumed. With only brief military preparation, two blows have been struck by the Teuton armies, which have been reorganized since disastrous losses were inflicted on them by the French and British during the Picardy and Flanders battles in March and April. One attack was made on the line from Voormezeele to the southwest of Ypres; the other a 35-mile front from Pinon, north Soissons to Rheims. This is known as the Aisne sector.

In Flanders the Germans have achieved nothing, but further south Berlin official statement claims that the German Crown Prince's troops have carried the whole ridge of the Chemin des Dames (the La's Walk), and are now fighting on the Aisne river. The British and French reports admit retirement to second line defences.

The present battle in the Rheims sector recalls the fearful fighting of last summer along the Chemin des Dames, where for weeks the German Crown Prince hurled his men against French positions only to see them repulsed and beaten. Last year 75 divisions were engaged in the German attacks along this line alone.

The attack here is really in the nature of a line-straightening operation. It is being launched from Laon, a centre, and is aimed at the elbow in the line formed during the fighting in Picardy in March and April. Here, however, the Germans must face permanent works which have been occupied by the French for long periods and which can be defended quite easily.

Evidence that the allied supreme command was forewarned of the new German attack may be found in the fact that British troops are fighting in the area. Up to the present, it had been believed that the British forces did not hold positions much south of the line, east of Amiens.

The German Crown Prince is in command in this sector and this may indicate a serious effort to break the front line. Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is the nominal commander in Artois and Picardy and German Crown Prince, for dynastic reasons, will strive to outdo whatever success was attained by his colleague further north.

The late official reports note quite clearly fighting in various sectors, including them the Apremont Forest. Reports say that the Germans are repulsed in all these attacks.

Launching a heavy offensive against the French in the re-Voormezeele sector, the Germans failed of their objectives at virtually all points. At some points delving patrols were driven in, but serious counter-attacks threw the Germans back at most places. Practically the entire French line was repulsed.

Hard fighting still continues on the northern part of the battle front. South of Dikiebusch Lake the Germans forced their way into the front line for a distance of 800 yards and also got into the front line at another point in this re-

SHOOTING IN HALIFAX

Police Were Defied by Angry Mob of Citizens.

Arrest of Two British Sailors Precipitated the Trouble, But Mayor Hawkins Places Blame on Returned Men With Imaginary Grievances—Damage Done Causes Serious Losses.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 28. — Mob rule prevailed in the downtown section of this city Saturday night, when a crowd of soldiers, sailors and civilians attacked the City Hall and caused damage estimated at \$5,000. The police court was wrecked, most of the windows in the building were smashed, the office of the City Engineer damaged by chemicals used to extinguish an incipient blaze started by the rioters, the city patrol wagon was thrown into the harbor and an automobile and motorcycle taken from the wagon shed and badly battered.

So far as is known, no one was seriously hurt in the melee.

The trouble started about 8 o'clock in the evening, when two British sailors were arrested by Policeman Isnor in a store on Barrington street for refusing to pay for a purchased cake of soap. One of the sailors was taken to the police station at the City Hall, but the other escaped and evidently enlisted the sympathy of a number of soldiers and bluejackets, for the police were notified about five minutes later that a large crowd had collected at a street corner a few blocks away.

A squad of five policemen attempted to disperse the gathering, but failed and returned to the station. The crowd followed them and when they reached the City Hall several soldiers were arrested for creating a disturbance. This excited the anger of some of their comrades and when the policemen had entered the station persons in the crowd threw stones at the windows. By this time it was dark and the police, considering it impossible to check the rioters, remained in the station. Stones flew thick and fast and almost every window on the north side of the building was broken. Not satisfied with this, and seeing that there was no resistance, the unruly gang became bolder. Some of the rioters smashed open the door of the police court and wantonly destroyed the woodwork there. The magistrate's bench was damaged and the prisoners' box torn down. The hoodlums then forced their way into the wagon shed. From this they took the police patrol wagon, which they ran down the hill to a wharf, hurling it into the harbor. An automobile belonging to a Halifax man now overseas, and a policeman's motorcycle were also taken out and badly battered up. These have since been recovered. When the rioters endeavored to lead away a horse stabled there, one of the policemen fired several blank cartridges into the air and the crowd ran, leaving the police in possession of the shed.

The gang next turned its attention to the City Engineer's office on the west side of the building. A bale of hay, soaked with gasoline, was thrown, burning, into the office. Fire-fighting apparatus was rushed to the scene, but the engine hose was cut by the rioters before it could be connected with a hydrant. The firemen, however, were able to extinguish the blaze with chemicals.

The police, meanwhile, had sent in a call to the military for assistance, and a detachment of two hun-

MOUNTAIN PASSES TAKEN.

Italians Capture Austrian Prisoners in Sharp Battle.

ROME, May 28.—The Italians have launched an important attack, capturing several mountain positions, the War Office announces.

The summit of Monte Zigolon, the town of Presena, Monticello Pass and the mountain spur east of the pass have been wrested from the enemy.

Among the 870 prisoners taken by the Italians are 14 officers.

The text of the official statement says:

"In the Tonale region the Alpini fighting on terrain rendered most difficult by glaciers and the stubborn resistance of the enemy, have consecrated with victory the dawn of the fourth year of the war. The attack was begun Saturday morning and continued uninterruptedly during Saturday night and yesterday.

"Monte Zigolon, with the underlying spur of Marocche, the lake basin, Presena, Monticello Pass and the spur to the east have been wrested from the enemy and held. Our troops showed high spirits."

"The losses inflicted on the enemy were severe. Our losses were slight. Up to the present 870 prisoners, including 14 officers, have been taken. Twelve guns, 14 trench mortars, 25 machine guns, several hundred rifles and material of all kinds in great quantity remained in our hands.

"In the Val Arsa on the night of May 25 the enemy twice attacked our positions on Monte Corno. Our assailants suffered heavy losses. Later the enemy was driven back by a counter-attack.

"Eight hostile airplanes have been brought down."

The official Austrian report from Austrian headquarters says: "The Italians yesterday attacked our positions south of Tonale Pass. A small section of our lines was pressed back. A further enemy advance was frustrated."

ZEEBRUGGE DOCKS BOMBED

Allied Aircraft Are Very Active on All Fronts.

LONDON, May 28.—An Admiralty statement issued last night says:

"Bombing operations have been carried out against Mariakerke and Zeebrugge, where bombs were observed to fall close to the lock gates of the canal. Nearly three tons also were dropped on the Bruges docks Wednesday night. All our machines returned safely.

"In home waters numerous flights by the escort patrol and other anti-submarine duties were carried out. Submarines were sighted and attacked and enemy lines were located on several occasions.

"Our seaplanes also carried out long reconnaissances over the North Sea. On May 20 allied aircraft made a successful bombing attack on the Austrian naval base of Cattaro. A direct hit was obtained on barracks occupied by submarine crews and a fire was seen to break out."

The official statement relative to aerial operations issued by the War office reads:

"Owing to low clouds and dense mist little flying was possible on Sunday until evening. Four tons of bombs were dropped on targets in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Fricourt. Six hostile machines were brought down in air fighting. None of ours is missing.

"On Monday the Bendorf railway station in Rhinish Prussia was bombarded. Twenty heavy projectiles were dropped, and explosions were

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 28.—The Board of Trade quotations for yesterday are as follows:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Fort William, Including 2½¢ Tax).

No. 1 northern, \$2.23½.
No. 2 northern, \$2.20½.
No. 3 northern, \$2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).

No. 2 C.W., 81½¢.
No. 3 C.W., 78½¢.
Extra No. 1 feed, 78½¢.
No. 1 feed, 75½¢.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).

No. 3 yellow, kiln-dried, nominal.

No. 4 yellow, kiln-dried, nominal.

Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2 white, 80¢ to 81¢, nominal.

No. 3 white, 79¢ to 80¢, nominal.

Ontario Wheat (Basis in Store Montreal).

No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.25.

Peas (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2, nominal.

Barley (According to Freight Outside).

Maltling, \$1.40 to \$1.42, nominal.

Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside).

Nominal, \$1.80.

Rye (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2, \$2.10, nominal.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).

War quality, \$10.95.

Ontario Flour (Freight Shipment).

War quality, \$10.65, in bags, Montreal.

0.65¢ in bags, Toronto.

Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal).

Freights, Bags Included).

Bran, per ton, \$35.

Shorts, per ton, \$40.

Hay (Track, Toronto).

No. 1, per ton, \$16 to \$17.

Mixed, per ton, \$14 to \$15.

Straw (Track, Toronto).

Car lots, per ton, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Farmers' Market.

Fall wheat—Milling, \$2.14 per bushel.

Goose wheat—\$2.10 to \$2.12 per bushel.

Barley—Maltling, \$1.45 per bushel.

Oats—81¢ to 82¢ per bushel.

Buckwheat—\$1.75 per bushel.

Rye—According to sample, nominal.

Hay—Timothy, \$17 to \$18, per ton; mixed and clover, \$15 to \$16 per ton.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, May 27.—Cash oats were dull and offerings were being placed against the contracts. There was an increased demand for barley. Cash flax was dull. Oats closed ¼¢ higher for May and ¼¢ lower for July.

Barley closed 2¼¢ higher for May.

Flax closed 2¢ lower for May and 2½¢ lower for July.

Winnipeg markets: Oats—May, 82¢ to 81½¢; July, 78½¢ to 79½¢.

Barley—May closed \$1.32½.

Flax—May, \$3.75½ to \$3.73½; July, \$3.78½ to \$3.75½.

Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C.W., 81½¢; No. 3 C.W., 78½¢ extra.

No. 1 feed, 78½¢; No. 2 feed, 75½¢; No. 2 feed, 72½¢.

Barley—No quotations.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$3.73½; No. 2 C.W., \$3.70½; No. 3 C.W., \$3.48½.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co. report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Corn—					
July	139½	139½	137½	127½	139½
June	137	137½	135½	135½	137½
Oats—					
May	75½	75½	74½	74½	75½
June	65¾	66¾	65¾	65¾	66
July	71	71	71	71½	71½
Pork—					
May	40.50	40.50	40.40	40.40	40.50
July	40.15	40.60	40.05	40.55	40.50
Lard—					
May	24.00	24.07	24.00	24.02	24.00
July	23.95	24.12	23.95	24.15	24.02
Sept.	24.35	24.55	24.35	24.47	24.32
Ribs—					
May	21.70	21.80	21.70	21.80	21.82
July	21.85	22.10	21.85	21.97	21.92
Sept.	22.30	22.35	22.30	22.42	22.37

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, May 28. — Trading at the Union Stock Yards yesterday was on a mighty limited scale, a determined effort on the part of the buyers in the early hours of the forenoon to make a substantial cut in prices causing practically a deadlock.

men failed of their objectives at virtually all points. At some points daring patrols were driven in, but furious counter-attacks threw the Germans back at most places. Practically the entire French line was re-established.

Hard fighting still continues on the northern part of the battle front. South of Diekebusch Lake the Germans forced their way into the trench line for a distance of 800 yards and also got into the front line system at another point in this region. In both these places the enemy was clinging desperately to his newly-acquired positions, but the French were dealing with the situation, which appeared to be satisfactory at the latest reports. (The official report states that the Germans are repulsed later.) One hundred prisoners have been sent back to the trench lines.

The Germans employed their familiar formations—dense waves of infantry following closely in the wake of a lifting barrage—and they pushed fresh troops up with characteristic recklessness.

The attack was perhaps preliminary to larger operations and apparently has been undertaken for the purpose of regaining the high ground which the French wrested from the enemy on May 20. Such positions as wooded and neighboring places would be valuable acquisitions for the enemy if the Germans were to develop a general attack in this region later.

It is interesting to note in connection with yesterday's drive in the west that the Germans considered their attacks on the Lys front in 1917 to be a failure, according to prisoners. It is stated that while the French troops have been congratulated for the way they fought, they have been told that their failure was the result of bad staff work. The general in command of the operations here was relieved of his command.

Ducal Palace Bombed.

BASEL, Switzerland, May 28.—The east wing of the Grand Ducal Palace at Mannheim was struck by bombs during the British air raid of yesterday. The royal residents had left Berlin.

Two tons of bombs were dropped within the city. They destroyed the chemical factory and damaged the railway station. Incomplete accounts of the raid describe it as the most terrifying of any of the three which have been carried out there during the war.

Huns Control Finland.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.—Germany is empowered to take economic control over Finland for twenty years under the commercial agreement between the two countries, according to the Bergen Aftenblad, which publishes the report as coming from "a good source." German money will be placed in a number of Finnish factories, particularly such as are able to produce articles for export. Finland will also make a defensive alliance with Germany and will raise an army of 100,000 men which will be at the disposal of Germany, should Russia renew her attack during the war. German officers will act as instructors in military schools. Gen. Mannerheim has protested sharply against the agreement.

German Mutineers Hanged.

MOSCOW, May 28.—Two divisions of German troops in the Divinsk region refused to obey orders to proceed to the French front. Prince Leopold of Bavaria came to investigate and many mutineers were hanged and dozens condemned to hard labor for life.

The gang next turned its attention to the City Engineer's office on the west side of the building. A bale of hay, soaked with gasoline, was thrown, burning, into the office. Fire-fighting apparatus was rushed to the scene, but the engine hose was cut by the rioters before it could be connected with a hydrant. The firemen, however, were able to extinguish the blaze with chemicals.

The police, meanwhile, had sent in a call to the military for assistance, and a detachment of two hundred soldiers was sent to the City Hall. This was about 10.30 o'clock. The arrival of the soldiers cooled the ardor of most of the rioters, but stones were thrown spasmodically, and the shouting and din continued. Finally the police decided to release the arrested soldiers and sailors. Shortly after their release the mob began to disperse. The arrival of a strong naval picket improved the situation, and by midnight all was quiet.

Mayor A. C. Hawkins, in a formal statement on the riots, claims that they were due indirectly to a grievance which the returned soldiers allege they have, and he added that returned men, many of whom are nervous and neurotic, should not be allowed at large in numbers. Excitement is likely to make them commit illegal acts. The mayor pointed out that the police had been decimated by the Military Service Act and that the remaining members of the force are either too old or too young. He deprecated the calling out of the military, who are liable to take extreme measures, and he advised the people to keep away when riots occur. Mayor Hawkins does not think there is any likelihood, however, of a recurrence of the riots. The chief of police, the mayor said, released the arrested soldiers and sailors in response to the mob's demand, and he is of the opinion that the chief acted wisely, thereby precluding further trouble.

Hindenburg Is Ill.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 28.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Chief of the German General Staff, is in a hospital at Strassburg suffering from typhoid fever, according to reports from that city. These advices state that the report of von Hindenburg's death is incorrect, but that his condition is critical.

Typhoid fever is said to be spreading rapidly in the German army.

Of late there have been various reports of the death of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. Some of these reports were given on the authority of German prisoners on the Western front.

Farming In Battle Zone.

PARIS, May 28.—The probability of another German attack has made no difference in the plans of the French and Flemish farmers in the battle zone. The sturdy peasants have every inch of ground seeded, and already the crops are well advanced at many places.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.

After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by All Druggists, 75c.

aerial operations issued by the War office reads:

"Owing to low clouds and dense mist little flying was possible on Sunday until evening. Four tons of bombs were dropped on targets in the neighborhood of Armentieres and Fricourt. Six hostile machines were brought down in air fighting. None of ours is missing.

"On Monday the Bendorf railway station in Rheinisch Prussia was bombarded. Twenty heavy projectiles were dropped, and explosions were seen on the railway sidings. Our bombing machines were heavily attacked by hostile scouts. One of our machines was seen to go down under control. All the other airplanes returned safely."

Expect Revolution.

ROME, May 28.—The possibility of a new revolution in Russia is causing lively apprehension in Austria, according to the Czas, a newspaper published in Cracow. The extreme shortage of foodstuffs is the impelling cause of the unrest.

The Czas, which is generally well-informed, explains that Russia is without enough grain to feed the population until the next harvest, even according to the reduced rations. It is feared that this revolution, which is directed against the Bolsheviks, will be the most terrible of all Russian events.

Odesa reports that the ferocious cruelty of the Bolshevik followers in Ukraina is incredible. Not only have all farm manors been destroyed with their contents, many of them including priceless manuscript libraries, but the insurgents' favorite method of killing is to crucify each victim on two trees with the right arms and legs on one tree and the left on the other.

Petrograd reports that the masses are wearied of disorders because they see they are no better off.

Will Fight Sinn Feiners.

BAILLIEBOROUGH, Ireland, May 28.—John Dillon, chairman of the Irish Nationalists, speaking here yesterday declared war to the death on the Sinn Fein. The occasion for his speech was a meeting of delegates from East Cavan to decide whether the Nationalist party ought to withdraw its candidate and permit the Sinn Feiner, Arthur Griffith, to be elected unopposed.

Dr. Dillon's speech bristled with references to America and appeals to Irishmen not to neglect American public opinion.

"Some English newspapers have quoted the interview I gave to the Associated Press of America as evidence that I have 'broken off' my alliance with the Sinn Fein. You cannot break off what has never existed."

The Stanley Cup.

The famous Stanley Cup, a twenty-five-year-old emblem of hockey supremacy, which was originally intended for amateur competition only, was recently won by the Torontos, champions of the N.H.L., from Vancouver, champions of the Pacific Coast League. The trophy was last in possession of the Seattle team, they having defeated Canadiens last season. The Stanley Cup was offered for competition in 1893 by Lord Stanley, then Governor General of Canada. It was won that season by the Montreal Hockey Club's team. Since then, with the exception of the seasons of 1895 and 1893, the cup has been competed for annually. Challenging teams have come from as far north as Yukon Territory and from the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Altogether twenty-six teams have endeavored to win the cup since it was donated by Lord Stanley.

July 21.85 22.10 21.85 21.97 21.92
Sept. 22.30 22.35 22.30 22.42 22.37

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, May 28.—Trading at the Union Stock Yards yesterday was on a mighty limited scale, a determined effort on the part of the buyers in the early hours of the forenoon to make a substantial cut in prices causing practically a deadlock, and it was not until later in the day that the buying movement really got under way, and then it was not very active or strong at the best. At the close there were probably from 800 to 1000 cattle unsold and held over for to-day's trading.

The market for sheep, lambs and calves was steady at practically unchanged prices.

The market for hogs was steady for contract hogs at 20½¢ lb., fed and watered, and practically all of yesterday's sales were made on that basis.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Unsettled; beefs, \$10.50 to \$13.60; stockers and feeders, \$9.25 to \$13.65; cows and heifers, \$7.25 to \$14.90; calves, \$8 to \$14.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 43,000. Weak; light, \$16.80 to \$17.20; mixed, \$16.70 to \$17.20; heavy, \$15.80 to \$17.10; rough, \$15.75 to \$16.20; pigs, \$14.75 to \$17.25; bulk of sales, \$15.90 to \$17.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 13,000. Firm; sheep, \$10 to \$15; lambs, native, \$13.50 to \$17.25; springs, \$14 to \$19.75.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, May 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 3500. Steady; prime steers, \$17 to \$17.85; shipping steers, \$16.25 to \$16.75; butchers, \$12 to \$16.75; yearlings, \$13.50 to \$16.75; heifers, \$10 to \$14.25; cows, \$6.50 to \$13.50; bulls, \$7.50 to \$13; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$11; fresh cows and springers, \$65 to \$150.

Calves—Receipts, 2800. Easier; \$7 to \$15.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 9000. Easier; heavy, \$17.50 to \$17.75; mixed, \$17.90; yorkers, \$17.90 to \$18; light yorkers and pigs, \$18 to \$18.25; roughs, \$15.75 to \$16; stags, \$12 to \$12.75.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9000. Active and steady; lambs, \$11 to \$16.65; yearlings, \$13 to \$15.50; wethers, \$14 to \$14.50; ewes, \$6 to \$13.50; mixed sheep, \$13.50 to \$14.

Brought Down Twenty-Four Planes.

ROME, May 28.—Twenty-four airplanes were destroyed by the British on the Italian front since May 18, it was officially announced to-day, in a summary of recent operations by the British forces in Italy. Not a British machine was lost in this period.

The British repulsed heavy German counter-attack north of Merville.

Miniature War Tanks.

A war "tank" one-eighth the size of those now in use will be offered to the British Government for \$1,000,000 within a few weeks by the designer, A. F. Welsh, of Regina. The inventor claims that his tank will perform any of the feats common to the larger tanks, and that it will attain to a speed of 15 miles per hour. Its powers of resistance are said to be as great as the monster tanks now in use on the west front. Mr. Welsh is now on his way to England to confer with the War Office authorities.

A Record Price.

Buyers at the Union Stock Yards a few days ago paid \$20.50 per hundredweight for hogs, which they stated was a new record price for the American continent. Packers claim they will lose heavily by this advance in prices, as they have contracts to fill, and it is expected that pressure will be brought to bear upon the office of the Food Controller in an effort to secure a regulation of price of live hogs. Three years ago hogs sold on the Toronto market for \$8.40.

NEAR PASSCHENDAELE

INCIDENT OF BATTLE WHERE CANADIANS PLAYED A PART.

A British Soldier's Vengeance for His Brother's Death — Well-Known Irish Writer Describes Very Dramatic Incident That Indicates Something of the Strange Character of War.

IT was early dawn and a thin fog hung over the battlefield. The battalion which had attacked was lying down on the wet, spongy earth, awaiting further orders. For the present moment nothing could be done, as the British barrage was "sitting down" immediately in front and its shell-splinters were hissing back over the heads of the boys in khaki.

The German airplanes, flying low and hidden in the mist, were sweeping down close to the battleground and now and again a machine gun rapped overhead and plastered the ground with bullets. Pte. Liddler, lying in a shell-hole, with the slush covering the greater part of his body, cursed heartily as a stream of bullets dabbled the ground near him and whisked the slimy sludge against his face. "Happen he knows where we are," said the man. He came from Yorkshire, and he alluded to the hidden airman overhead. The sound of the propeller cut through the mist and the machine seemed to be very close.

Liddler looked up at the cloud above him and then along towards the enemy. The shell holes near were not peopled. The German lines seemed to be alive with machine guns, the air was full of bullets. Liddler had seen his comrades fall round him and Liddler was angry. Although an old soldier, wise in the ways of war and conscious of the Hun, he had never before felt so angry with the enemy. And he had reason to, for had not his only brother, newly out from England, fallen in the charge of a few minutes before. Somewhere behind on the field the young boy lay dead; Liddler could visualize him, a limp heap in khaki huddled on the ground with a bullet wound, showing red on the white, unwrinkled forehead. Liddler's brow contracted savagely as thoughts fierce and impetuous swept through his mind.

Suddenly, out in front of him, hardly 30 paces away, he saw a light glimmer for a moment and die down. Probably one of his mates was lighting his cigarette. But as far as he knew, none of his mates had gone forward. He was well ahead of the rest. The shell-holes near were not peopled with men in khaki. And certainly none of his mates was in front. Then who was responsible for the light?

The swish of the hostile propeller sounded nearer. Liddler looked up and saw the airplane sweeping over his head, clear of the clouds and a bare hundred yards above him. A fire of sparks escaped from beneath its body, like a shower of gold confetti, and this was followed by three puffs of white smoke. Liddler remembered it was unwise to look upwards at a hostile airplane and he turned his face to the ground again and stared out in front. He was just in time to see a rocket rising from the ground as if in answer to the signal of the airplane.

"I haven't got a bayonet," said Liddler.

"But there, it's there, stickin' in that Jerry's shoulder," said the corporal.

"I can't pull it out," said Liddler. "I can't do it, not for a fortune."

"Close your eyes for a minute, then," said the corporal, and Liddler did as he was told. He opened them when the rifle-but was shoved into his hand, and he saw the German in whom the bayonet had been sticking a moment before, lying face down in the muck with no wound showing.

The men were sweeping past now and Liddler joined in the advance, ready for further work in the field. — Rifleman Patrick McGill.

Lady Hendrie.

The son of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario was among the first to volunteer for service overseas, and he has passed something like three and a half years in the firing line. Naturally his mother, Lady Hendrie, exhibits more than mere casual interest in the daily increasing problems arising in connection with the supply and distribution of foodstuffs.

Anxious to do all she can to help the Canada Food Board in whatever it decides is most essential, Lady Hendrie was one of the first women in Toronto to give impetus to the carrot and onion campaign recently conducted in that city. She thinks it is the solemn duty of every woman to do the little things that are asked of her in food-saving—service in the kitchen, she believes, being now as important in a sense as the work that the Red Cross nurse or ambulance driver can do within the fighting sphere.

"To put it in the simplest way—saving food means helping to bring the war to an end," says Lady Hendrie. "There isn't a woman in Canada who wouldn't work for that end, and surely any woman who has any one near and dear to her over there will double her effort to save and produce if it means the speedier conclusion of a weary war."

"I think, if anything, I am more interested in food conservation than in production. The former is essentially women's affair, and while, undoubtedly, her help is needed outdoors this year, it seems to me that her biggest work lies in the home. I do thing that every woman should have a garden and raise chickens, but, except where it is really necessary, the idea of heavy work in the fields seems foreign to one's conception of womanhood."

Lady Hendrie keeps chickens—forty-eight of them—and is quite enthusiastic about her poultry. Government House gets an average of seventeen eggs a day from those chickens, and they are a source of great gratification to everyone concerned.

HISTORIC HALIFAX.

A Former Stronghold of the Indian Tribesmen.

Long before the coming of the white man the site of Halifax, Nova Scotia, had been occupied by an Indian settlement. The spot was called Chebucto ("greatest of havens") by the Indians because they recognized the almost impregnable position of the harbor and inner bay. It was first used as a base of supplies by the French admiral, Duke d'Anville, in 1745, when he attempted to recapture Louisbourg, taken from the French by a band of New England colonists.

The real story of Halifax, however, begins in 1749, when it was settled by Earl Edward Cornwallis and

German New Guinea Now

Held by the Australians

And Will Not Be Returned

DR EDWARD HABER has been appointed Governor of German New Guinea," reads a despatch from

Europe which reached Australia late in December. And almost on the same day that it appeared, Thomas J. McMahon, a travelled and discerning Australian newspaper man and lecturer, fresh from a tour of German New Guinea, was telling an interviewer in Sydney: "I saw a great deal of the Germans. They are still there—very much there. Far from relaxing their efforts because of the Australian occupation, they are going vigorously ahead in the firm belief that German New Guinea will remain German territory. Some of them openly expressed to me the strong belief that after the war Australia, too, will be German territory."

Dr. Edward Haber was acting Governor of German New Guinea when the war broke out. It was he who surrendered the big and scattered colony to the Australian, Col. Holmes, upon conditions which will be touched upon presently. But first the point needs emphasis that while on parole in Sydney in November, 1914, awaiting return to Germany via the United States, Dr. Haber told a newspaper correspondent: "I do not think that German New Guinea will be given up. It will be given back to us after the war. We will keep it."

What was heard with some disbelief in Dr. Haber's common sense in 1914 is confirmed by the observations of Mr. McMahon in 1917; and if further confirmation were needed there is Berlin's nomination of Dr. Haber for the post he held prior to the war. Germans in Germany and Germans in New Guinea want German New Guinea. And their hankering is a German hankering which is unlike any other in the world. But they reckon without Australia. Australia already has a sizable dependency in Papua, or British New Guinea, and if German New Guinea were not German the commonwealth might well pause before the prospect of further responsibilities on the huge island. But what is to be done with a people who breathe assumption and talk post-war aggression? To quote so high and just an authority as Lord Bryce, writing in 1916:

"Australians and New Zealanders have long watched with anxiety the actions and plans of the German Government. They conceive, to use a colloquial phrase, that 'its room is better than its company.' Among the governors who have served Germany I know at least one upright man, who wished to rule the island with justice and fairness all around. But neither in the Pacific nor elsewhere has the German power been found a pleasant or trustworthy neighbor."

To proceed with the interview with Mr. McMahon: "The Germans in New Guinea," he said, "fail to see that they are going to be defeated. They still hold all the interests there. They have done wonders and have proved unmistakably that German New Guinea is a place of such resources, of such prospective wealth, that should it come under Australian administration and protection after the war it will recoup the commonwealth

handful of settlers in German New Guinea, and yet she pretty well fills Rabaul with officials. It is true that latterly the development of the colony was in certain directions characteristically wonderful and that its trade was stimulated, to the extent of about \$3,000,000 annually. Apparently the motive in her outlay was "beggars my neighbor," namely Australia, and keep the selfsame Australia upon tenterhooks.

WARTIME PROSPERITY.

Some Figures About Conditions Great Britain.

In Great Britain, as in Canada the war has been accompanied, since the first year of shock and uncertainty, by more than normal prosperity in many departments of trade and industry. "The Economist," its analysis of the latest reports, 380 British industrial companies, a representative kind, shows that they yielded last year an average increase of 10½ per cent. in profit above the amount of the previous year, and 39½ per cent. more than two years ago. The general movement of industrial profits is thus described: "First there is the slight decline owing to the first effects of war. Then, in the second year, record prices are made, but by the third year the excess profits duty has come to check the rate of increase to considerable extent."

The average amount put aside for depreciation and reserves in the group of industries last year was 38.6 per cent.; a rate so high that in many cases it is probably a factor of profit concealment. The brewing business has been specially lucrative and stands near the head of the list. The London Daily Chronicle reports that 86 companies present an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in profits during the three war years over the three pre-war years' average, despite liberal allowances for depreciation, repairs, and renewals. A number of breweries which were weak and falling before the war have been restored to financial health. The gross profits of four of the large firms are given as follows: Allsopp & Co., £239,700 last year, against £68,000 in the year before the war; O. Cope & Co., £204,700 and £94,100 respectively; Watney, Combe, & Reid, £1,112,900 and £904,200, respectively; Salt & Co., £98,100 and £30,300 respectively. Of the whole number 84 brewing companies, 27 are paying the highest rate of ordinary dividends during the whole of their career, while many others give the returns for ten, twelve, or fourteen years. Several have begun to capitalize their reserves by issuing increases of ordinary shares so as to keep down the rates of dividend.

The prosperity of British banks has been so enhanced by the war that deposits have increased from £7,000,000 in 1913 to £1,265,000, in 1917, and six of the larger institutions have increased their deposits.

Sammy's in England.

The first hospital for American soldiers in Great Britain as just opened in Liverpool. All other hospitals thus far opened in the British Isles have been for American officers. The Liverpool hospital is known as the American Red Cross military hospital No. 4 and is situated in the Moss Hill district, the most fashionable residential section about three miles from the downtown business part of the city. Already many American soldiers occupy its cheerful wards and many others in the convalescent stage, clad in hospital pale blue walking about the spacious grounds.

and saw the airplane sweeping over his head, clear of the clouds and a bare hundred yards above him. A fire of sparks escaped from beneath its body, like a shower of gold confetti, and this was followed by three puffs of white smoke. Liddler remembered it was unwise to look upwards at a hostile airplane and he turned his face to the ground again and stared out in front. He was just in time to see a rocket rising from the ground as if in answer to the signal of the airplane.

"That's funny," said Liddler, "mun be some of Fritz's dola's, the swine. Signallin' on us I bet."

He pulled himself out of the shell-hole and crawled towards the shell-hole in which the rocket had risen. A fierce anger held the man, an anger that threw discretion to the winds. The airplane overhead might sight him and open a machine gun on him. But he did not care. All he could see was the hole in front and a mental vision of his dead brother lying on the field behind, the white, un-wrinkled forehead pierced with a bullet. All other things were out of Liddler's reckoning. Anger gave a feverish haste to his movements; he wanted to kill, kill!

The barrage was rising and the men would soon be advancing. But Liddler wanted to get his job finished before the others arrived. A man so intent on a mission could not be stayed. He dragged himself forward, clumsily pulling his rifle and bayonet with him. Now and again he could see a bat rise over the rim of the shell-hole, but no face showed.

"Good thing they're not lookin' over," Liddler muttered grimly. "If that happens 'twill all be up with me."

But that did not happen. The holders of the shell-hole — there were three of them — were aroused to the presence of Liddler when he stood over them on the lip of the hole, his face red with rage, his bayonet at the point. He lunged madly, and the first German dropped in a heap, clutching at the air with frantic fingers. Liddler gazed at the falling man, saw him reach the ground and lie quite still, a little froth showing at his lips. He put his foot on the limp man and drew his bayonet out. Then he turned on the other two.

With a mad cry beyond all human courage he charged both the men. With eyes staring at nothing, his mouth open, his breath coming in hoarse gasps, one fell to the mucky bottom of the shell-hole trying to slip off the bayonet that had pierced his shoulder. The other German tried to make battle, but Liddler, losing hold of his rifle, sprang in sideways at the German and gripped him by the throat. He fell on top of him, squeezing the man's Adam's apple with fingers of steel. The throat jerked inwards, the face became purple, the breathing ceased.

Liddler sat back on the lip of the shell-hole and gazed vacantly on the results of his moment's rage. The three men lay there in front of him, one with the bayonet sticking out of his shoulder. But to Liddler all that was near him seemed distant and far away. The reaction had set in and he was feeling faint and sick.

"It mun had to be," he said, and he thought of his brother.

The barrage had now lifted and was creeping forward. Behind Liddler the men in khaki were on the move and a few were already close at hand. One man, a corporal, reached the lip of the shell-hole, and looked in.

"Someone has been busy here," he said with a laugh. "Have you done all this?" he asked, looking at Liddler.

But Liddler did not answer. "Lookin' glum, matey," said the corporal. "What's wrong?"

and saw the airplane sweeping over his head, clear of the clouds and a bare hundred yards above him. A fire of sparks escaped from beneath its body, like a shower of gold confetti, and this was followed by three puffs of white smoke. Liddler remembered it was unwise to look upwards at a hostile airplane and he turned his face to the ground again and stared out in front. He was just in time to see a rocket rising from the ground as if in answer to the signal of the airplane.

The real story of Halifax, however, begins in 1749, when it was settled by Earl Edward Cornwallis and 2,576 British soldier-colonists. The city was named in honor of the Earl of Halifax.

Cornwallis and his band cleaned away part of the dense forest which extended to the water's edge, established block-houses for protection from the Indians and laid out the town in rigid, rectangular style.

The soldiers who came with Cornwallis sent for their families and encouraged other settlers to cross the ocean. In 1750, one year after its birth, the place was made seat of the Government of Acadia. During the next forty years the population doubled, and in 1827 the colony had grown to 14,439. In 1881 there were 36,000 inhabitants. Another twenty years added 5,000, and the present population was estimated at 55,000 by the Halifax Board of Trade.

Situated, as it is, with one of the finest harbors in the world and with the remarkable advantage of being the seaport nearest England on the North American continent, the city from its founding was recognized as an important military factor.

As it grew the principal blockhouse was built on a hill, 255 feet above the sea, which came to a point a mile back from the water front and commanded the outer and inner harbors. From that day to this the height has been the base of fortresses. Recently a new stone citadel was finished on the site, equipped with powerful guns of the latest type to protect the harbor and city.

Halifax is on a triangular promontory which juts out into the Atlantic ocean in the exact middle of the Nova Scotia peninsula.

To the north is the harbor. Directly across from the centre of the city, which faces upon the harbor, the channel narrows suddenly and farther in widens again to form Bedford Basin. Until recently this basin was practically unused.

On the completion of new terminals and docks, part of a scheme of improvement which cost the city \$7,000,000, and which, it was estimated, would cost approximately \$25,000,000 more before it was finished, Bedford Basin and the town of Rockingham, on the west shore, became extremely important.

Because the harbor furnished better protection from submarine and warship attack than the outer harbor, Bedford Basin with its new railroad terminals was taken over by the Canadian Government for munition loading. Rockingham, within three years, became the home of thousands of laborers, who, in many cases, lived in hastily constructed homes bordering on the bay and extending to the city of Halifax.

A Trifling Mistake.

We came out of the trenches one bitterly cold night, and were billeted in a barn, where we were packed like sardines in a tin.

Though numb with cold we were soon asleep. I was awakened in the night by one of our chaps trying to put his boots on.

After he had been trying for a minute or two, I heard the fellow next him say:

"What the dickens are you doing?"

"Putting on my boots," was the reply.

"Well, that's my foot, you idiot!"

German power was found a pleasant or trustworthy neighbor."

To proceed with the interview with Mr. McMahon: "The Germans in New Guinea," he said, "fail to see that they are going to be defeated. They still hold all the interests there. They have done wonders and have proved unmistakably that German New Guinea is a place of such resources, of such prospective wealth, that should it come under Australian administration and protection after the war it will recoup the commonwealth for much of its borrowing for war purposes.

"Most Australians do not understand that the territory is still German country, governed by German laws, and is merely occupied by an Australian administration under the terms of occupation. My investigations led to the opinion that the Australian administration is highly successful. Thanks largely to the tact and firmness of Gen. Sir Samuel A. Pothbridge (the Australian administrator), the Germans are behaving themselves and are giving no trouble. That territory will unquestionably be a valuable asset to the commonwealth should it be passed over to it. All the main tropical products are engaging the attention of the Germans. Their plantations are becoming wonderfully fruitful and profitable, the revenue since the military occupation having largely increased."

Dr. Haber was once connected with the Deutsche Bank on the American Pacific Slope, and prior to going to German New Guinea he held a responsible official position in German East Africa. To have been identified with the Deutsche Bank and with the German colonial system in Africa may be recommendations in German eyes, but they may not by any means be such in the eyes of others. When the Australians took German New Guinea he tried by shuffling and delay to stave off surrender. His hope was that Admiral Count von Spee's squadron would save the colony. Col. Holmes, who was acting for Australia under limited powers which had been suggested by the British Government, at length pinned him down to terms of capitulation which were singularly liberal and which present the present anomalous state of affairs.

Only fear that the commonwealth would carry out its threat of retaliation and bar Germany from the Australian wool, metal and other trades brought about a settlement of the Ysabel case and a change of policy by Germany with respect to the Marshalls and the Carolines.

But the devil was not exorcised, for from 1905 until the war broke out not a ton of copra was carried from the Bismarcks to Australia for transshipment to Germany in an Australian bottom. Germany saw to it that the North German Lloyd had a monopoly of all the copra shipped from that and adjacent groups. Prohibitive duties and heavy subsidy did the trick, notwithstanding the treaty of 1886 provided for "most favored nation" treatment. It may be argued that "business is business" and that German had a right to do as she would with her own, but upon what ground can Germany's side of the Ysabel case or her circumvention of the treaty be justified? And why should German actions in German New Guinea constantly have led to the belief that there were cards up the German sleeve?

There is good reason for thinking that German New Guinea was a piece in the game of "Weltpolitik." German New Guinea had been German for about thirty years. In most of that time it cost the central government about \$250,000 yearly. Just before the war it was costing twice that amount. But Germany never had, nor has she now, more than a

soldiers in Great Britain as just he opened in Liverpool. All other hospitals thus far opened in the British Isles have been for American office. The Liverpool hospital is known as American Red Cross military hospital No. 4 and is situated in the Moss Hill district, the most fashionable residential section about three miles from the downtown business part of the city. Already many American soldiers occupy its cheerful wards and many others in the convalescent stage, clad in hospital pale blue, walking about the spacious grounds. The hospital proper occupies Moss House, the former home of Dr. Edmund Knowles Muspratt, a no authority on chemistry and one of Liverpool's leading citizens, when he heard that the Americans wanted it gladly turned it over to them. It occupies the highest elevation in the city. A typical old got style English town house, it stands in the centre of seven acres of beautiful grounds, the flower gardens which are rapidly being converted into plots for raising vegetables. American flag, flying from the staff in front of the grounds can be seen a great distance, and assists visitors to find the place.

Nicky Is Unsociable.

Imprisonment has affected greatly the mental capacities of the former Emperor Nicholas II., according to a letter from the former Empress Alexandra Alix, written from Tobolsk one of her former maids of honor, Petrograd, which has been intercepted. In it the former Empress gives a detailed account of the royal family's life in Tobolsk.

The former Emperor, she writes, seems to have grown dull and unsociable. He does not evince slightest interest in current events, has ceased to think about the crown and only wants to be allowed to live in his own way. His only regret is that he cannot live in his old palace at Livadia, in the Crimea. Nicholas dresses in civilian clothes, spends much of his time with his son, Alexis. He corresponds only with his mother.

The Trimmings.

A peroxide-wigged manicure attended her "Anna Held" eyes on the throne before her and asked: "Shall I trim you close?"

He smiled back and said: "Would you might leave me enough for my fare home."

Kindly Millionaires.

Alfred Charles de Rothschild, the banking family of that name who died recently, was a great philanthropist and did not confine his hospitality to his own home or to one class. He spent much of his time in the kitchen, daily sent from his kitchens the results of his cook's efforts for his many friends, especially those who were sick, and sent many supplies to the poor.

The three Rothschild brothers, certain resemblances to Dickens and Cheery brothers. They met every day, except for a month in the year, and spent most of the day together, having most things in common. They all died within three years.

Alfred de Rothschild was a close friend of Lord Kitchener and also on intimate terms with King Edward who sought his advice on many occasions.

CASTORIUM

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fitch*

andful of settlers in German New Guinea, and yet she pretty well filled about with officials. It is true that utterly the development of the colony was in certain directions characteristically wonderful and that its trade was stimulated to the extent of about \$3,000,000 annually. Apparently the motive in her outlay was to beggar my neighbor, namely Australia, and keep the selfsame Australia upon tenterhooks.

WARTIME PROSPERITY.

Some Figures About Conditions In Great Britain.

In Great Britain, as in Canada, the war has been accompanied, since the first year of shock and uncertainty, by more than normal prosperity in many departments of trade and industry. "The Economist," in its analysis of the latest reports of 50 British industrial companies of representative kind, shows that they yielded last year an average increase of 10½ per cent. in profit, above the amount of the previous year, and 39½ per cent. more than 10 years ago. The general movement of industrial profits is thus described: "First there is the slight decline owing to the first effects of war. Then, in the second year, records are made, but by the third year the excess profits duty has come to check the rate of increase to a considerable extent."

The average amount put aside for depreciation and reserves in this group of industries last year was 1.6 per cent.; a rate so high that many cases it is probably a form of profit concealment. The brewing business has been specially lucrative, and stands near the head of the list. The London Daily Chronicle reports at 86 companies present an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in profits during the three war years over the three pre-war years' average, despite liberal allowances for depreciation, repairs, and renewals. A number of breweries which were weak and failing before the war have been restored to financial health. The gross profits of four of the largest firms are given as follows: Allsopp's, \$39,700 last year, against \$68,100 the year before the war; Onda, \$204,700 and \$24,100, respectively; Watny, Coomb, Reid's, \$112,900 and \$904,200, respectively; Salt & Co., \$98,100 and \$30,300, respectively. Of the whole number of brewing companies, 27 are paying the highest rate of ordinary dividends during the whole of their career, while many others give the best turns for ten, twelve, or fourteen years. Several have begun to capitalize their reserves by issuing increases of ordinary shares so as to step down the rates of dividend. The prosperity of British banks has been enhanced by the war that profits have increased from \$740,000 in 1913 to \$1,255,000,000 in 1917, and six of the larger institutions have increased their dividends.

Sanities In England.

The first hospital for American soldiers in Great Britain as just been opened in Liverpool. All other hospitals thus far opened in the British Isles have been for American officers. The Liverpool hospital is known as the American Red Cross military hospital, and is situated in the Mossley Hill district, the most fashionable residential section about three miles from the downtown business part of the city. Already many American soldiers occupy its cheerful wards and many others in the convalescent ward, clad in hospital pale blue are lying about the spacious grounds.

Do We Despise the Novelist?

IT is, if not against all experience, at any rate against all theory that a novelist should be eligible. The bank clerk is eligible, the novelist is not. We are not "safe"; we are adventurers, we have theories, and sometimes the audacity to live up to them. We are often poor, which happens to other men, and this is always our own fault, while it is often their misfortune. Of late years we have grown still more respectable than our forefathers, who were painfully so: Dickens lived comfortably in Marylebone; Thackeray reigned in a luxurious house near Kensington Square and in several first-class clubs, Walter Scott reached a terrible extreme of respectability—he went bankrupt, but later on paid his debts in full. Yet we never seem quite respectable, perhaps because respectability is so thin a varnish. Even the unfortunate girls whom we "entice away from good homes" into the squalor of the arts do not think us respectable. For them half the thrill of marrying a novelist consists in the horror of the family which must receive him; it is like marrying a quack, and the idea is so bitter that a novelist who wears his hair long might do well to marry a girl who wears her's short. He will not find her in the bourgeoisie.

The novelist is despised because he produces a commodity not recognized as "useful." There is no definition of usefulness, yet everybody is clear that the butcher, the car conductor, the stock-jobber are useful; that they fulfil a function necessary to the maintenance of the state. The pugilist, the dancer, the vaudeville actor, the novelist, provide nothing material, while the butcher does. To live, one wants meat, but not novels. We need not pursue this too far and ask the solid classes to imagine a world without arts; presumably they could not. It is enough to point the difference and to suggest that we are deeply enthralled by the Puritan tradition which calls pleasure, if not noxious, at any rate unimportant; the maintenance of life is looked upon as more essential than the enjoyment thereof, so that many people picture an ideal world as a spreading cornfield dotted with cities that pay good rents, connected by railroads which pay good dividends. They resemble the revolutionary who on the steps of the guillotine said to Lavoisier, "La Republique n'a pas besoin de savants."

This is obvious when the average man (which includes many women) alludes to the personality of some well-known writer. One he has come to respect—Mr. Hall Caine, because popular report says that his latest novel brought him in about half a million dollars; but such men as Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. H. G. Wells leave strange shadows upon his memory. Of Mr. Arnold Bennett he says, "Oh, yes, he writes about the North Country, doesn't he? Or is it the West Country? Tried one of his books once. I forgot its name, and now I come to think of it, it may have been by somebody else. He must be a dreary sort of chap, anyhow; sort of Methodist."

An Old Tin Road

THERE is, perhaps, nothing more despised or ignored than the superannuated tin can. It forms the unlovely accompaniment of the typical western town in the States. In almost every latitude and longitude of civilization, it lies neglected by many an unsightly dump, unless rescued by errant Tom Sawyers. Sometimes, however, it rises to an evanescent dignity. The coolie has been known to gather it in as a capital finger bowl, and African potentates are said to have worn it as a cap of state on occasions of solemn function. But until the outset of the war, the tin can rarely lost its intrinsic character as an "unconsidered trifle." Then "Tommy" took it affectionately from the scrap heap and fashioned it deftly into improvised bombs. But that was a wasteful process, shameful for these model days of conservation. It is with a sigh of relief, therefore that one turns from these vicissitudes of the humble tin can to the newer and more permanent dignity which has been conferred upon the metal from which it is made. For the British Government, by a stroke of the pen, has placed tin in the aristocratic class with its former superiors, copper and steel, and from now on, the world probably will know it as a war metal.

The Greeks called tin "hermes," and that is the starting point of the adventures of tin, as far as this account is concerned. For anyone who reads his Herodotus knows that the Greeks were exceedingly envious of the Phoenician merchant sailors, the possessors of tin for the making of bronze. The metal was constantly being shipped to Tyre and Sidon from the region of the Pillars of Hercules, the modern Gibraltar. That sorry jade, Dame Rumor, was exasperatingly indefinite when the Greeks endeavored to locate the precious mines. First they were on the Continent of Atlantis, then in the archipelago of Cassiterides, and then on the mysterious island, to the north, "where the swans sang," which was none other than Albion. The Greeks finally set sail themselves in order to put an end forever to the trade monopoly of the Phoenicians. Whether or no they unmasked this ancient trade secret is beside the mark. Suffice it that when accurate history dawned with the landing of Caesar in Britain, the tin mines of Cornwall had for centuries exported their precious ware, by Dover and Marseilles, to the East, for the fashioning alike, it is thought, of the swords of the Greeks or the ornaments of the Temple of Solomon.

He who would desire to reconstitute the old Tin Road of the Cornishmen, as it runs from near Land's End to Dover, might try in vain to find any trace, farther west than Stonehenge, of the primitive track which wild beasts laid out before the footsteps of men made of it a permanent way. The modern highway has replaced it. But the Tin Road exists, nevertheless, in spots, for England places the seal of veneration upon its ancient ways. But only here and there, on the South Downs of Surrey and Kent, is it possible to picture it as the track which the prehistoric Cornishmen travelled with their pack mules. Modern usage and nomenclature are despised.

THAT CHANGE IN WOMAN'S LIFE

Mrs. Godden Tells How It May be Passed in Safety and Comfort.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GODDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

Such annoying symptoms as heat flashes, nervousness, headache, irritability and "the blues," may be speedily overcome and the system restored to normal conditions by this famous root and herb remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complications present themselves write the Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions how to overcome them. The result of forty years experience is at your service and your letter held in strict confidence.

FATHER THAMES.

Source of the River Is a Matter of Dispute.

The true source of the Thames has always been a matter of learned and unlearned dispute. Even the right name or names of the river have never been determined. At one point it is the Churn, at another the Isis, and at another the Thames; and because the stretch at Oxford is designated the Isis, there are those who insist upon the derivation of the word "Thames" from the combination of "Thames" and "Isis." But Caesar, in his Commentaries, speaks of the "Tamesis," while both Dion Cassius and Tacitus call it plain, or rather poetical, "Tamesa"; in fact, there is not a single early writer, excepting Spencer, in his "Faerie Queene," who makes any mention of the "Isis." The early Saxons, on the contrary, dubbed the river the Thamis.

As to the source, one can make a choice between the Tweedledum of so-called Thames Head, near Cirencester, and the Tweedledee of Seven Springs, near Cheltenham, in the Cotswold Hills, and be very little the wiser. Old maps plump for Thames Head, and so does the name itself, for that matter; but leaving aside the tradition of centuries or the dogmatical ideas of cartographers, there is the other side of the question at Seven Springs. Here a marble slab, inserted in a wall, bears a dedicatory inscription hailing the place as "Father Thames," in flowery Latin: "Hic Tuus O Tamesine Pater Septem-geminis Fons." The stone is avowedly an antique, so that there is ample evidence for the belief that the merry squabble of the past was never satisfactorily settled among the wiseacres. But today Seven Springs is undoubtedly the favorite. It gives the Thames a greater length and ele-

in great Britain as just been opened in Liverpool. All other hospitals thus far opened in the British Isles have been for American officers. The Liverpool hospital is known as American Red Cross military hospital No. 4 and is situated in the Mossley Hill district, the most fashionable residential section about three miles from the downtown business part of the city. Already many American soldiers occupy its cheerful wards and many others in the convalescent stage, clad in hospital pale blue are talking about the spacious grounds. The hospital proper occupies Mossley House, the former home of Dr. Edmund Knowles Muspratt, a noted authority on chemistry and one of Liverpool's leading citizens, who when he heard that the Americans wanted it gladly turned it over to them. It occupies the highest elevation in the city. A typical old gothic style English town house, it stands in the centre of seven acres of beautiful grounds, the flower gardens of which are rapidly being converted into plots for raising vegetables. An American flag, flying from the tall aff in front of the grounds can be seen a great distance, and assists visitors to find the place.

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A peroxide-wigged manicure turned her "Anna Held" eyes on the parlor before her and asked: "Shall I trim you close?"

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Alfred Charles de Rothschild, of the banking family of that name, who died recently, was a great host and did not confine his hospitality to his own home or to one class. He sent from his kitchens the best of his cook's efforts for his many friends, especially those who were poor, and sent many supplies to the poor.

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Alfred de Rothschild was a close friend of Lord Kitchener and was so on intimate terms with King Edward who sought his advice on many occasions.

popular report says that his latest novel brought him in about half a million dollars; but such men as Mr. Arnold Bennett and Mr. H. G. Wells leave strange shadows upon his memory. Of Mr. Arnold Bennett he says, "Oh, yes, he writes about the North Country, doesn't he? Or is it the West Country? Tried one of his books once. I forgot its name, and now I come to think of it, it may have been by somebody else. He must be a dreary sort of chap, anyhow; sort of Methodist."

Mr. H. G. Wells is more clearly pictured: "Wells? The fellow who writes about flying machines and men in the moon? Jules Verne sort of stuff, isn't it? He's a Socialist."

And so out with Mr. Bennett, one of our best modern stylists, who, in spite of an occasional crowding of the canvas, has somehow fixed for us the singular and ferocious tribe from which he springs; so out with Mr. Wells with his restless, impulsive, combative, infinitely audacious mind. The average man says, "Flying machines," and the passion of Mr. Wells for a beautiful, if somewhat over-hygienic, world is swept away. Those are leading instances. Others, such as Mr. Conrad, Mrs. Edith Wharton, O. Henry, Mr. Galsworthy, are not mentioned at all; if the name of Henry James is spoken, it leads up to a gibe at long sentences.

The attitude is simple; we are not taken seriously. Novelists have to take mankind seriously because they want to understand it; mankind is exempt from the obligation because it does not conceive the desire. We are people who take degrees, who can be scheduled and classified. We are not doctors of science, licentiates of music schools. We are just men and women of some slight independence, therefore criminals; men who want to observe and not men who want to do, therefore incredible. And, so, because we cannot fall into the classes made for those who can be classified, we are outside of class, below class. We are the mistletoe of the social oak.—W. L. George in Harper's Magazine.

Troubles of Periscopes.

It is related that the captain of a British trawler in the North Sea recently attacked the periscope of a U-boat with a shovel and did so much damage that the German had to submerge and travel off. The story recalls the exciting cruise of a British submarine up the Dardanelles at the time of the Gallipoli operations. In commencing its perilous journey, the vessel had to dive beneath nets and sea mines of all descriptions for a great distance before clear water was reached, and finally on venturing to rise to the surface, the commander found himself surrounded by a great number of small vessels, which fairly covered the water. He related at the time how some person in one of these boats leaned over the side and actually seized the periscope in his hands; but fortunately those hands did not hold a shovel, and the British boat was able to submerge and proceed unharmed on its daring mission, with results extremely disastrous to Turkish shipping.

Lavender and Mint.

The great secret of Surrey's lavender and mint lies in the soil—a light, friable, chalky soil, not often found in a climate congenial to both plants, yet essential to a perfect result. Each, in fact, may be grown with a certain measure of success on hill, in marshland, or meadow, for both are hardy, and, when well rooted, are nearly impervious to drought and frost.

A Japanese prefers hot water to cold for drinking.

any trace, farther west than Stonehenge, of the primitive track which wild beasts laid out before the footsteps of men made of it a permanent way. The modern highway has replaced it. But the Tin Road exists, nevertheless, in spots, for England places the seal of veneration upon its ancient ways. But only here and there, on the South Downs of Surrey and Kent, is it possible to picture it as the track which the prehistoric Cornishmen travelled with their pack mules. Modern usage and nomenclature are deceiving. With iconoclastic indifference to tradition, the medieval pilgrims who for centuries tramped from Winchester to the shrine of the martyred archbishop, Thomas à Beckett, at Canterbury, Cathedral, coolly appropriated the Tin Road lined it with shrines, chapels, and hospices for rest, and its time-honored usages were forgotten.

Between Guildford and Oxford and Wrotham is the real happy hunting ground of the lover of the old Tin Road. Here it runs, half way up the chalk slopes, in narrow strips of sward or as a beaten path between the hedges. It is hardly wide enough for two to pass. Invisible to the distant observer except for the lining of hedge, of ancient yews, of hollies or of oaks, it looks furtively toward the southern sun, skirting for miles a well defined ridge, a bridle path of the ages, more ancient than the buffalo trace of the Canadian prairies, and far more sacred. Through its thickest screen, one catches noble glimpses of valley and rolling weald, of meadows and trim farms, and the winding course of the Medway.

The road was never paved or crowned or channelled, and the plough often obliterated it. But it is one of the most ancient relics of England's ancient days. It is the true primal trail, and the oldest, perhaps, of all the trade routes of the world. The lover of the Tin Road, however, must beware that he be not deceived. There are those who, knowing nothing of tin and the youth of the world, will assure him that this is the Pilgrim's Way brought into fashion by the penitent Henry when, landing at Southampton, he walked all the way to the noble fane of Canterbury. But the feet of the pilgrims had a straight and true path trodden for them by Cornish tin miners and their pack mules centuries before such comparatively modern happenings as Plantagenet vagaries with obstreperous archbishops.

Fighting the Seals.

In an effort to protect the salmon run and probably enhance the pack, the British Columbia authorities are reported, in advice from the Pacific coast, to be making war on the hair seals which are charged with eating immense quantities of salmon at the mouth of the Fraser river. A Vancouver report states that, after observing the haunts of the seals on the Fraser sandheads, one of these shoals was recently mined, high explosives and charges of metal being placed in cans below the surface of the sand, which the next high tide smoothed over. At low tide the seals returned to their place in the sun and were not disturbed. The next day nearly 200 seals gathered on the sands, and the explosive was touched off by a battery from which wires led to the seal ground. The explosive killed every seal, tearing the animals into small fragments. Other blasts will be set off, for this is the big sockeye salmon year and protection of the run is vital.

Chinese Peanuts.

One Chinese province annually exports more than 150,000 tons of peanuts, all because an American missionary several years ago gave a native convert a quart of California seed.

cal ideas or cartographers, there is the other side of the question at Seven Springs. Here a marble slab, inserted in a wall, bears a dedicatory inscription hailing the place as "Father Thames," in flowery Latin: "Hic Tuus O Tamesine Pater Septemgeminis Fons." The stone is avowedly an antique, so that there is ample evidence for the belief that the merry squabble of the past was never satisfactorily settled among the wiseacres. But today Seven Springs is undoubtedly the favorite. It gives the Thames a greater length and elevation than the other "source," Thames Head, on Trewsbury Mead, which is often devoid of water, either flowing or in repose. The spring, in other words, is uncertain. But one can never say this of Seven Springs, where

scarcely seen, through brilliant green The infant waters softly creep.

Seven Springs forms a hollow of a grassy bank in a shady country lane. At the bottom of the hollow is a tiny pool, which fills gently and imperceptibly from its hidden sources. An old ash bends over the spot; there are a few straggling briars, bits of silver weed, and some scattered roots of the cranesbill or sparse meadow-sweet. A little stream is formed, and sets up a faint murmur, so slight that the buzzing of a bee or the whirr of a dragon-fly's wings may drown it. The current slips away under the dedicatory wall into an ornamental garden. There it forms a pool of clear water, as if the rudimentary river were gathering its strength before daring to take a peep at the world beyond. As it makes its exit from the garden, it begins to form its first channel within a miniature dell. The sloping ground is spongy, and the grassy banks are thick with a color carpet of wild flower, the Canterbury bell and mint, the wild sage and marjoram, making up an infinite variety of blues, violets, and pinks, while scarlet poppies blaze in the hedges. The little stream threads its way through this humble garland setting, growing stronger and more confident with each moment. Its career of usefulness has already begun. The long grasses creep down to its edge and almost overwhelm it, while the trees thrust their gnarled and bared roots into the river bed. The ragged line of channel grows wider and wider and at last disappears in the shade of a thicket of marshy copsewood. For some distance the stream runs shyly below the level of a neighboring road between a line of protecting willow, elm, and thorn. Pools and ooze give it a sense of aloofness, until a narrow rustic footbridge is reached. The game of hide-and-seek here comes to an end. The water broadens into wide shallows, rippling over cool, waving patches of green weed, or races through swaying tufts of rushes and forms, interknitted channels or backwaters out of thickets of sedge. River and road no longer hold aloof from one another. Round a bend a typical English village with its church and inn, its ivied rectory and cottages, comes into sight, and the young river sweeps across the fields to meet it.

Female "Posties."

Women mail carriers, elevator operators and conductors are favored by the executive of the Saskatchewan Board of Trade, which has passed the following resolution: "That as there has been displayed by a number of women in the city a wish to relieve the farm labor situation, it is recommended that they be encouraged to register for duties such as street car conductors, elevator operators, mail carriers, etc., with a view to relieving the men so engaged for seeding and harvesting work on farms, the men relieved to be guaranteed their positions when they return."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the name of *Chas. H. Fletcher*



The Red Cross Society

The Society is deeply indebted to the members of Trinity Church Sunday School for the handsome sum of \$19.00, part of the proceeds of a Concert, gotten up a short time ago by the School.

The Centrepiece, kindly made and donated by Mrs. George Ham, Conway, was won by Mrs. Stanley Freeman. Mrs. Edward Young is now selling "numbners" on a ten pound crock of butter, in aid of the soldiers.

A donation of pyjamas has been thankfully received from the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church, Hawley; also \$5.00 from Miss Nellie McLaren and \$5.00 from a friend.

Mrs. Arthur Holland and Miss Coleman have been doing patriotic work, by playing at the Strand, and giving the Society their financial gain. The handsome donation is greatly appreciated.

The Mite Box Collectors will call to-day and on Tuesday, June 4th, the Finance Committee will meet at the home of Mrs. C. I. Maybee at 3 o'clock when the returns will be given in.

On Saturday, June 1st, the regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee, will be held in the Council Chamber, at 2.30 sharp.

All are invited to the work-meeting Saturday afternoon.

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



We desire to acknowledge with very many thanks a generous donation of \$10.00 from Trinity Church Sunday School, through Mr. Frank Boyes, for the Navy League. We very much appreciate the interest shown in the Navy by these young people, and societies, may be led by their patriotic hope other schools, sewing circles and tie showing to follow the good example.

We also wish to express our grateful thanks to Mrs. George Cliff for a most kind donation of \$5.00 for our work, which is much valued.

We have received a most appreciative acknowledgment of the case of supplies sent to the Branch of the Navy League at Halifax, some time ago. The need for these supplies is still urgent, and we hope all our workers will do their utmost to aid in satisfying even though in a measure, these demands, which it is our undeniable duty to meet as far as possible, through constant and unremitting work.

All members of the Chapter and Committee, as well as their friends

KING'S BIRTHDAY DEMONSTRATION NAPANEE.

To the Editor of The Express,
Napanee, Ontario.

Dear Sir:—

The splendid work done by the citizens on Empire Day in cleaning up their yards, improving the grounds around their houses and planting gardens and vacant lots ought to be highly satisfactory to His Worship the Mayor and members of the Town Council, and should act as an inspiration to that august body to progressive action.

There is nothing which carries so much weight as example; words of advice and instruction are good in their own way but ocular demonstration is the thing.

Might I suggest, Mr. Editor, that a blot has existed for years on the fair beauty of Napanee, and it is to be hoped that blot will be obliterated this year by our progressive and energetic Mayor and Councillors. Much has been done in the way of improving the roadbed of some of our streets, but outside the walks on most streets will be found unsightly fringes of grass and noxious weeds, which weeds, in former years, have been allowed to go to seed and impregnate the lawns, gardens and back yards of the citizens' homes before any action was taken to clean them up in a perfunctory manner.

Another holiday will be held on Monday, June 3rd, viz., the King's Birthday; would it not be a capital idea if His Worship the Mayor would lay aside his gold chain, and the Councillors their robes of office, and for that one day don overalls and wield the implements necessary to do a good job on the streets? The demonstration would be worth more to the staff of the Streets Commissioner than volumes of instruction, and would be a most interesting exhibition to the citizens. Flags and other decorations should of course be liberally used throughout the town and the Citizens Band might be asked to furnish music on the streets where the City Fathers are working.

It is to be hoped that Mayor Robinson will act on this suggestion and issue a Proclamation in accordance therewith.

RATEPAYER.

Napanee, May 30th, 1918.

Luxurious Senators.

Senate reform, in the way of wartime economy, is suggested by Auditor-General Fraser in his annual report to Parliament, as tabled in the Commons recently.

Among the several score thousand items of Governmental expenditure printed in the report, there is one relating to stationery supplies for the Senate. These supplies included 100 ladies' bags at \$8 each, and 40 ladies' purses at \$5.50 each. Mr. Fraser wrote to the Clerk of the Senate, asking for what purposes these were ordered, and to whom they were supplied—"these articles appear to be out of the ordinary run of stationery supplied for Government purposes."

To this pertinent request from the "watchdog of the Treasury," the Deputy Clerk of the Senate replied that "the articles referred to were purchased and distributed on the authority of the Senate," and that "the matter of the distribution of supplies is purely within the economy of the Senate, and subject to its control only."

In other words, the Auditor-General was told politely but firmly not to butt in, and that the upper wing

Great Railroader Passed Away

ONE of the greatest figures in the Canadian railway world passed away on March 28th, at the age of eighty-seven, in the person of Sir Collingwood Schreiber. The death took place at his home, "Elmsleigh," in the city of Ottawa, where he had been ailing for some months.

For sixty years the late Sir Collingwood had been actively associated in the building and development of both publicly and privately owned railways in Canada. He had a tremendous share in the laying of transportation systems both east and west, and in the latter part of his career as Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals he helped to wisely administer lines directly under the Government, and subsequently superintended the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. For his splendid work in connection with the building of Government lines he was knighted in 1915.

Deceased was the son of Rev. Thomas and Mrs. Sarah Schreiber of Bradwell Lodge, Essex, England, where he was born Dec. 14, 1831, and was educated in England, where he was apprenticed to a surveyor, and learned the rudiments of the science of which he later became so leading an exponent in Canada. He married Caroline, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. A. H. MacLean of his Majesty's Forty-First Regiment, and his second wife was Julia Maude, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gwynne of the Supreme Court of Canada, whom he married in 1898.

When comparatively a young man, the late Sir Collingwood Schreiber came to Canada in the year 1852. At that time the railroads of the country were yet in their chrysalis, and there was only 2095 miles in operation. He first secured a position on the engineering staff of the Toronto and Hamilton Railway. As a builder of railroads he made good in this comparative small undertaking, and it proved a worthy start for the great railroad career that was his in later years. He stayed with this road until 1856. By that time he had become known as an efficient and capable engineer. He was taken into partnership in the engineering firm of Fleming, Ridout & Schreiber of Toronto, becoming associated with Sir Sandford Fleming, another great name to conjure with by his history of railroad development in Canada. He remained in practice until 1860, when he superintended the construction of the Northern Railway—now a part of the northern division of the Grand Trunk—until 1863. Then he was invited by the Nova Scotia Government to assist in the development of railways in the beautiful province of the east, where steam transportation was yet in its infancy. For four years he was engaged in the construction of the Pictou Railway, which was taken over by the Dominion Government after Confederation. He remained there until the work was completed in 1867, and then assisted in laying out the Temiscouata section of the Intercolonial Railway.

He built and became superintending engineer of the Eastern Extension Line, now part of the Intercolonial, and having played such a great part in the development of

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati authority tells how to do
Up a corn or callus so it lifts
off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women suffer no longer. Wear the shoe that nearly killed you before, says the Cincinnati authority, because a "drop of freezone applied directly on tender, aching corn or callus, stops sores at once and soon the corn hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted out, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or sore corn or callus. This should be tried as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It's fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

so rapidly from year to year in more highly developed countries that there is no indication of slackening development, at least for some years to come. Canada now has a total of about 90 mills many of which are large and of modern design. The port figures for the calendar year 1916 show that pulpwood, wood pulp and paper have increased to nearly half of the total export value (approximately \$100,000,000) of all forest products with the exception of the small proportion of special manufactured articles.

The soft woods are the most important species for paper-making spruce and balsam fir accounting the bulk of the woods used with hemlock, jack-pine, tamarack and other conifers coming into more extensive use. Poplar and basswood representing the "soft hardwoods" are valuable for making soda pulp and a variety of hardwoods such as birch, maple are used in smaller quantities. In 1915 the total reported pulpwood consumption amounted to 1,405,800 cords with an average value of \$6 per cord. In addition Canada exported 949,714 cords of pulpwood, which quantity has remained fairly constant for several years while the consumption of pulpwood in Canada has rapidly increased.

The groundwood process is the simplest method of manufacture, involving the wet grinding of pulpwood blocks. In 1915 this process accounted for 52.9 per cent. of the total pulpwood consumption. An important direct use of groundwood pulp is the manufacture of wallboard such as ordinary "Beaver Board" is the thicker "Insulite" board used for insulating cold storage rooms and refrigerator cars. Fibreware, represented by indurated pails and tubs, moulded egg cases and pressed milk bottles impregnated with paraffin, is composed mainly of groundwood pulp. Paper plates are cut and pressed from sheets of this pulp.

The sulphite process is the most important of the chemical processes and in 1915 used 33.5 per cent. of total pulpwood. The wood is chipped and steamed in large digesters with a solution of calcium (and magnesium) bisulphite containing free sulphurous acid, which dissolves much of the lignin and other non-cellulose material, amounting to about one-half of the dry weight of the wood. Production of sulphite pulp has now reached about 1,000 tons per day over half of which is used in

work, which is much valued. We have received a most appreciative acknowledgment of the case of supplies sent to the Branch of the Navy League at Halifax, some time ago. The need for these supplies is still urgent, and we hope all our workers will do their utmost to aid in satisfying even though in a measure, these demands, which it is our undeniable duty to meet as far as possible, through constant and un-mitting work.

All members of the Chapter and Committee, as well as their friends and the public generally are asked to look in another column for further particulars regarding our forth-coming entertainment on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th June.

The Regent will be glad to receive further names of assistants to act on Registration Day, the 22nd June.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Hundreds of records. Come and see them.

VANLUVEN BROS.
Napanee and Moscow.

of stationery supplied for Government purposes."

To this pertinent request from the "watchdog of the Treasury," the Deputy Clerk of the Senate replied that "the articles referred to were purchased and distributed on the authority of the Senate," and that "the matter of the distribution of supplies is purely within the economy of the Senate, and subject to its control only."

In other words, the Auditor-General was told politely but firmly not to butt in, and that the upper wing of Parliament ran its own show.

Just to what state use the Senators—especially the bachelor ones—put the \$300 worth of ladies' bags and the \$200 worth of ladies' purses must be left to the imagination of the war-time taxpayers.

A Sporting Chance.

"In Bomboola Land the natives are addicted to trading wives."

"I suppose that leads to much chaffering and dickerings?"

"Oh, no. I heard plenty of natives offering to trade sight unseen."

See the Ford car with new two unit starter and No. 1 lights before you buy. Price right, too.

25-a W. J. NORMILE.

ways in the beautiful province of the east, where steam transportation was yet in its infancy. For four years he was engaged in the construction of the Pictou Railway, which was taken over by the Dominion Government after Confederation. He remained there until the work was completed in 1867, and then assisted in laying out the Temiscouata section of the Intercolonial Railway.

He built and became superintending engineer of the Eastern Extension Line, now part of the Intercolonial, and having played such a great part in the development of Government railways, he was appointed chief engineer and general manager of all Government railways in operation in 1873. His wonderful ability attracted the attention of those in charge of building the C.P.R., and seven years later Sir Collingwood Schreiber succeeded his old partner, Sir Sandford Fleming, as chief engineer of the great transcontinental line. He retained his position on the Government railways and on the C.P.R. up until 1892, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, and later he became Deputy Minister of this Department, and for thirteen years administered the railway and canal policy of the country as permanent head of the service.

In 1905 he became general consulting engineer to the Dominion Government and chief engineer of the western division of the National Transcontinental Railway. Since that time his chief work has been the inspection of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific on behalf of the people of the Dominion. Year by year since the road was begun he has made his annual trips of inspection; even when he had attained the age of 79 years he covered 500 miles on horseback in connection with the survey of the line. He was a big man physically and possessed a magnificent constitution. His faculties remained bright until the end, and he still retained an active interest in the great railroad policy of the Dominion.

Sir Collingwood was a deeply religious man and an earnest member of the Anglican Church.

CANADA'S PULPWOOD.

An Industry That Has Grown by Leaps and Bounds.

The pulp and paper industry has expanded very rapidly in Canada during the past ten years and it appears that Canada is destined to become perhaps the leading country in the world in the manufacture of pulp and paper products from wood. This is largely because of our extensive natural resources of water-powers and suitable tree species. It is important to point out the opportunities and responsibilities for Canadian engineers in this technical industry. The consumption of paper increases

sheets of this pulp.

The sulphite process is the most important of the chemical process and in 1915 used 33.5 per cent. of the total pulpwood. The wood is chipped and steamed in large digesters with a solution of calcium (and magnesia) bisulphite containing free sulphurous acid, which dissolves most of the lignin and other non-cellulose material, amounting to about one half of the dry weight of the wood. Production of sulphite pulp has not reached about 1,000 tons per day over half of which is used in the manufacture of paper in Canada. An important development is the increase in manufacture of bleached sulphite pulp for high-grade paper.

Newsprint paper is by far the most important manufactured product of the pulp and paper industry and essentially a mixture of about equal parts of groundwood pulp and parts of sulphite pulp with suitable loading, sizing and coloring materials. Canadian production now totals about 2,100 tons per day which is now over half the production of the United States. Only a small proportion is needed for Canadian newspapers so that about 89 per cent. is available for export chiefly to the United States. Other products made by mixing groundwood and sulphite pulps are hanging paper (w. paper), the cheaper grades of wrapping paper and book paper, container board for paper boxes, liners for boxes and boxes.

Sulphite pulp in the unbleached bleached state is used for making many papers of the higher grades including print paper, book and writing tissues and wax paper.

More Men Needed.

Premier Lloyd George, in an exceedingly outspoken speech to the deputation of the Miners' Federation the other day concerning the result of the miners' ballot on the combination of men for military service, declared that to avoid defeat in the field it is absolutely essential to have more men.

"I am utterly at a loss," he said "to know where the men are to be found if first the engineers and the miners say we will not find men. Other trades will quickly take the same course. That would mean anarchy, not government."

"I have just had news that the Germans have attacked us on the front of nearly sixty miles with overwhelming forces. I am amazed that it should be considered debatable whether the miners and engine drivers are going to make their contribution to the defence of the country."

Premier Lloyd George declared would be far better that the Government should go out of office than have its decisions disobeyed, adding:

"If the sanction of the community is going to decide whether a law should be obeyed, then, believe me, you will have a condition of things where the people who will suffer most will not be the people at the top, who are generally able to take care of themselves, but the poor devils at the bottom. It has always been so in the history of the world."

"It is better to talk plainly, and I am speaking with a great deal of feeling, because I have just heard this overwhelming attack brought about by the failure of the Russian democracy to have its orders obeyed."

"If the attack succeeds, the Germans might be at Calais, and the only answer we can give is a vote to the Miners' Confederation saying they are not prepared to fight. I cannot give that answer."

The executive of the Federation later passed a resolution advising men not to resist the combining of fifty thousand men from the mine



CHEVROLET

The TRAIL BLAZER

to greater Motor Car Value

From the standpoint of dollar for dollar value there's not a car made which offers more for your money than the famous Chevrolet Four-Ninety A.

Before the Chevrolet was made in Canada, good cars were all high in price.

But our mammoth production and manufacturing efficiency enables us to sell the Chevrolet Four-Ninety A at a price much lower than its value when compared with other makes of cars.

With the surplus power developed by the famous valve-in-head motor the owner of a Four-Ninety A invariably is the "trail blazer."

Standard equipment includes speedometer, electric starting and lighting, odometer, oil indicator light equipment, one man top, demountable rims, non-skid tires on rear wheels and many features usually looked for in cars much higher in price.

Chevrolet Four-Ninety A
4-cyl. OHV
\$825



THESE ARE CHEVROLET MODELS IN ROADSTER, TOURING AND SEDAN BODIES.
SEE THEM AT YOUR NEAREST DEALER.

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., of CANADA

OSHAWA, ONTARIO LIMITED

C. A. WISEMAN, Dealer, Napanee

War Tax added to price of all New Cars.

Eat less Bread

LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Instant authority tells how to dry
up a corn or callus so it lifts
off with fingers.

A corn-pestered man and woman
suffer no longer. Wear the shoes
nearly killed you before, says this
instant authority, because a few
of freezone applied directly on a
r, aching corn or callus, stops sore-
at once and soon the corn or
med callus loosens so it can be
out, root and all, without pain.
small bottle of freezone cost very
at any drug store, but will posi-
take off every hard or soft
or callus. This should be tried,
is inexpensive and is said not to
to the surrounding skin.
your druggist hasn't any freezone
him to get a small bottle for you
his wholesale drug house. It is
stuff and acts like a charm every

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fifth of the dry weight of the wood.
The solution of sulphite pulp has now
reached about 1,000 tons per day,
half of which is used in the

MRS. CHAS. PEDEN GAINS 27 POUNDS

Twice Examined and Each Time Told
Operation Was Only Hope.

"I have just finished my third bot-
tle of Tanlac and have gained twenty-
seven pounds", was the truly re-
markable statement made by Mrs.
Chas. Peden, residing at 550 Mill
street, Huntsville, Ala. Mrs. Peden
is one of the best known and highly
respected women of that thriving lit-
tle city, where she has made her
home for a number of years.

"When I commenced taking the
medicine", she continued, "I only
weighed ninety-eight pounds, now I
weigh 125 pounds and never felt bet-
ter in my life. For years I have suf-
fered with a bad form of stomach
trouble, constipation and pains in
my side and back. At times the
pains took the form of torture and I
was twice examined and each time I
was told that I had appendicitis and
that an operation would be my only
hope. I had fallen off until I only
weighed ninety-eight pounds and was
so weak I could hardly get around.

"I had no appetite at all scarcely,
and what little I did eat would
cause gas to form in my stomach,
which gave me palpitation of the
heart, sick headaches and a dizzy
feeling about the head. When the
spells came on I would get awfully
nervous. I worried about myself un-
til I could rest and sleep but little.

"I had fallen off until I was al-
most skin and bones and my strength
and energy were slowly leaving me.
I had a dread of the future and
could see nothing but the operating
table and the knife. I had a perfect
horror of an operation, but I had
made up my mind that it was either
life or death and prepared to sub-
mit to it. I had made all prepara-
tions for the operation and called on
my sister to tell her good-bye, as I
did not know whether I would live
to see her again or not. My sister
begged and pleaded with me not to al-
low them to cut on me and told me
to wait and try a good tonic for a
while. The next day, as I returned
from the consultation room I thought
of what she said and as I heard so
much about Tanlac I decided to try
it as a last resort and stopped at
Gilbert's Drug Store and bought a
bottle. Of course I had lost heart
and had no faith in the medicine,
but to please my sister I made up
my mind to take it and oh, what a
happy day that was for me!

"I never returned for the opera-
tion, but just kept taking the Tan-
lac. Right from the start I began to
feel better. The medicine seemed to
take hold right at once. It had a
soothing effect and in a few days I
felt no pain at all. I was so happy
over the wonderful improvement in
my condition that I sent for my
neighbors to tell them how much
better I felt. I sent and got another
bottle of Tanlac, and have just fin-
ished taking my third bottle and feel
like I have been made all over again
into a new woman.

"As I have said before, I now
weigh 125 pounds, and my improve-
ment has been so rapid that none of
my clothes are big enough for me.
I will have to make them all over
again. I now have a ravenous ap-
petite and my husband says I am
simply eating him out of house and
home. I have even gone back to
coffee which I was told not to touch.
Those terrible pains in my back and

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

Are making a special display of their new line of
goods—and specially invite all their friends to come
and see the

FINEST LINE OF FURNITURE EVER SHOWN IN NAPANEE.

These are the newest samples of Mahogany, Walnut,
Oak and Enamel Furniture, and will be shown in the
wareroom connected with our wholesale depart-
ment.

VERANDAH CHAIRS

For one week Special Sale.—The only stock we will
have this year.

Come and see us and you will find some special
fine goods at very low prices.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

Notice to The Trade!

Order Your

Soft Drinks

From

The Lennox Beverage Works,

'Phone 275, Napanee.

Sole Agents for

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited, - Montreal, Que.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO., - Hamilton, Ont.
HAMILTON BREWING ASSOCIATION - Hamilton, Ont.

2 1-2 p. c. Ale, Lager, and Porter.

Write for Prices.

We specialize in all kinds of

CARBONATED DRINKS

and ship to all local outside points.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.

Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

HARRY E. SMITH

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Strictly Private and Confidential.

Smith's Jewellery Store,

Napanee

0-3-m

FRED CHINNECK

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Next Wallace's Drug Store

Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential.

39

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

the sulphite process is the most important of the chemical processes in 1915 used 33.5 per cent. of the sulphite pulpwood. The wood is chipped, steamed in large digesters with solution of calcium (and magnesium) bisulphite containing free sulphurous acid, which dissolves most of the lignin and other non-cellulose material, amounting to about one-fifth of the dry weight of the wood. Production of sulphite pulp has now reached about 1,000 tons per day, of which half is used in the manufacture of paper in Canada. An important development is the increase in manufacture of bleached sulphite pulp for high-grade papers. Newsprint paper is by far the most important manufactured product in the pulp and paper industry and is essentially a mixture of about 75 per cent. of groundwood pulp and 25 per cent. of sulphite pulp with suitable sizing, sifting and coloring material. Canadian production now totals about 2,100 tons per day which is over half the production of the United States. Only a small proportion is needed for Canadian newspapers so that about 89 per cent. is available for export chiefly to the United States. Other products made by mixing groundwood and sulphite pulps are hanging paper (wall paper), the cheaper grades of wrapping paper and book paper, container board for paper boxes, liners for cartons and boxes.

Sulphite pulp in the unbleached orached state is used for making many papers of the higher grades including print paper, book and writing papers and wax paper.

More Men Needed.

Premier Lloyd George, in an exceedingly outspoken speech to a meeting of the Miners' Federation on Saturday concerning the result of the miners' ballot on the combining of men for military service, declared that to avoid defeat in the future it is absolutely essential to have more men.

"I am utterly at a loss," he said, "to know where the men are to be found if first the engineers and then the miners say we will not find them. Other trades will quickly take the same course. That would mean anarchy, not government."

"I have just had news that the Germans have attacked us on a front of nearly sixty miles with overwhelming forces. I am amazed that should be considered debatable either the miners and engineers going to make their contribution to the defence of the country."

Premier Lloyd George declared it would be far better that the Government should go out of office than to have its decisions disobeyed, adding: "If the sanction of the community is going to decide whether a law should be obeyed, then, believe me, I will have a condition of things where the people who will suffer most are not the people at the top, who are generally able to take care of themselves, but the poor devils at the bottom. It has always been so in the history of the world."

"It is better to talk plainly, and I am speaking with a great deal of plainness, because I have just heard of an overwhelming attack brought about by the failure of the Russian monarchy to have its orders obeyed. If the attack succeeds, the Germans might be at Calais, and the answer we can give is a vote of the Miners' Confederation saying they are not prepared to fight. You must not give that answer."

The executive of the Federation has passed a resolution advising the miners not to resist the combining-out of a thousand men from the mines."

ed taking a third bottle and feel like I have been made all over again into a new woman.

"As I have said before, I now weigh 125 pounds, and my improvement has been so rapid that none of my clothes are big enough for me. I will have to make them all over again. I now have a ravenous appetite and my husband says I am simply eating him out of house and home. I have even gone back to coffee which I was told not to touch. Those terrible pains in my back and head have all disappeared and I sleep like a child. I am no longer nervous and when I get up mornings I feel refreshed, cheerful and bright. I am now able to attend to my household duties and I feel as if I had started all over again. My husband is highly delighted, and my recovery is the talk of the neighborhood. I do nothing but rejoice all day long over the recovery of my health and praise Tanlac to everybody."

"I feel so grateful for my escape from the operating table and the knife that you may publish what I have said; you may, if you will, tell other women suffering as I was, to come and see me and I will be glad to tell them all about my case."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. ONTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

CHEAP ECONOMY METHODS.

It is announced that the whole cost of the national registration is expected to be kept below the million-dollar mark. All very well, but how is this to be accomplished. The answer comes from Ottawa. District superintendents are to be paid at the rate of \$8 a day for the time they are actually engaged in the work. Registrars for each constituency, selected by the registration board, are entitled to \$6 a day. Deputy registrars, appointed by the registrars, for the polling sections are entitled to \$4 a day, but all registrars and deputies are invited to give their services free of charge. It is added that hundreds of women will act as deputies. It will have been noticed that school teachers are to be invited to take the humbler positions. Many of these are working hard for an annual salary of \$600, \$700 or \$800, and some for less. They are also to be asked to give their time and energy to the Government on the only occasion that the said Government has given them an opportunity to work under it in spare time. Women are specially mentioned for the work of deputy registrars; does the Government not consider them as fully entitled to remuneration as the other helpers? The inconsistency and unfairness of asking registrars and deputies to work for nothing are emphasized by the fact that district superintendents are not embarrassed by such an invitation; it is settled that they are to receive their \$8 a day. Why this distinction, which makes no demand on the higher ups but all on the lower grades of officials? If the work done by these appointees is worth the remuneration mentioned, let them be paid and, if they choose, they can donate the money privately to patriotic objects. If the country can afford to pay \$5,000 a year to men whose earning ability is certified to be nil and can lay itself open to purchase railway stock, which has been declared worthless, for \$10,000,000, it can stand the additional strain of paying its registration officials.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee

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FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

Have You Seen BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD

can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.

APPLY TO



MADOLE HARDWARE CO.
PHONE 13,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North. Phone 101

Notice to Auto Owners

We have opened up a service station for storage batteries and are prepared to repair all makes of batteries. Satisfaction guaranteed and prices reasonable. Get your batteries repaired in town and save express charges. Special prices to dealers.

C. A. WISEMAN,
Napanee.

Wallace's Rat Strychnine will destroy your rats and mice. For sale only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

OVER 600 ACRES

of the choicest Nursery Stock including NEW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

31-4

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the
Following Goods :

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop
Barley Feed, Cracked Corn,
Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa,
Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds,
and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

NAPANEE, ONT.

50-11

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS

FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

The Chase Brothers Co.,
of Ontario, Limited
Nurserymen
Established 1857

COLBORNE,

6-20

ONT.

IN THE WEST INDIES.

Increased Population Largely Due to Immigration.

The character of the population of the British West Indies is rapidly changing through the addition to the long-established mixed races of numbers of natives of India and of the East Indies. In Trinidad and British Guiana the increase of population in recent years has been caused almost wholly by immigration from India. In British Guiana the census of 1911 showed 126,517 of East Indian origin in a total of 296,041. Trinidad, with a total population of 333,552, had 108,606 of East Indian origin, and in other islands the proportion of that element is increasing to a de-



NEW SUITS

—AT—

\$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of \$15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,

Napanee Ont.

gree that is likely to place it in the majority at some time in the future. Nearly all the East Indians come out under contract with the West Indian Governments as indentured laborers to work on the sugar and cacao plantations. Their contracts bind them for five years, for they are also required to remain in the colonies for another five, during which they are free to take up land or to work for anyone whom they please to work for. As a body they have gained a reputation for industry and thrift. During the period of indenture many of them save enough money to buy land, and the number of them who own land grows steadily. The common procedure is to buy a few acres of forest land from the Government, clear it and plant it with cacao or coconut trees, and use the spaces between the trees for "ground provisions." When the trees begin to bear, in five or six years' time, this little property makes the owner independent.—Family Herald.

Timbuctoo to Teheran.

Premier Lloyd-George's recent speech on war aims and peace terms has been translated into German for distribution in great numbers in Germany and Austria. Col. John Buchan and his staff, of the Department of Information, are carrying out large developments in propaganda to counteract in neutral and allied countries the clever German "teaching" which has been spread so assiduously, and to bring the truth about the war to the German people themselves.

There are numerous ways of reaching the German populations. The obvious one is by airplane distribution of leaflets, but there are also other methods, and various plans are ready for the dissemination of the truth all over Germany. Striking developments in the work of counteracting the widespread German propaganda in America, Italy, Spain and other countries are now in progress. Pamphlets, leaflets, illustrated magazines, articles in the papers of those countries, cinema instruction and lectures are among the methods in increasing use.

Miss Annie Swan and Miss Violet Markham will go to America before long to speak to the American people. Soldiers who have been wounded are also going out to tell the public in the States the truth about the war and our attitude.

One of the latest propaganda devices of the Department of Information—the motor caravan cinema—gave a demonstration in the open air in the Lord Chancellor's Court at the House of Lords.

Ten of these caravans are ready to take the road. Their destinations cannot all be indicated, but some of them will take their stand on the village greens and city squares of the United Kingdom. Others will travel over Europe, Asia and Africa from Timbuctoo to Teheran, and everywhere they will give astonishing proof of the immensity of Great Britain's efforts in the war.

Contract Marriages?

While the controversy still rages in France around the problem of providing husbands for the young women of the republic after the war, French psychologists and economists have indignantly rejected any suggestion of the adoption of the "ersatz," or substitute marriages, as put forth by Germany. An extensive campaign is being carried on by Dr. Robert de Simone, a noted physician, for the legalizing of "contract marriages" for a period of three years. His plan is for the contracting parties to be at liberty to dissolve their

IN NO MAN'S LAND.

Vivid Description Given by Soldier at the Front.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, who is serving with the Canadian Overseas Forces, tells the following personal experience in "No Man's Land," in Good Housekeeping:

"My major told me that I was to be ready at three-thirty next morning to accompanying him up front to register the guns. In registering guns you take a telephonist and linesman with you. They lay in a line from the battery to any point you may select as the best from which to observe the enemy's country. This point may be two miles or more in advance of your battery. Your battery is always hidden and out of sight, for fear the enemy should see the flash of the firing; consequently the officer in charge of the battery lays the guns mathematically, but cannot observe the effect of his shots. The officer who goes forward can see the target; by telephoning back his corrections, he makes himself the eyes of the officer at the guns.

"It had been raining when we crept out of our kennels to go forward. Everything was dim, and spectral. At the hour of dawn one isn't at his bravest.

"We entered a trench. Holes were scooped out in the side of it just large enough to shelter a man crouching. Each hole contained a sleeping soldier who looked as dead as the occupant of a catacomb.

"Some of the holes had been blown in; all you saw of the last occupant was a protruding arm or leg. At best there was a horrid similarity between the dead and the living. It seemed that the walls of the trenches had been built out of corpses, for one recognized the uniforms of Frenchmen and Huns. They were built out of them, though whether by design or accident it was impossible to tell. We came to a group of men, doing some repairing; that part of the trench had evidently been strafed last night. They didn't know where they were, or how far it was to the front line. We wandered on, still laying in our wire. The colonel of our brigade joined us, and we waded on together.

"The enemy shelling was growing more intense, as was always the way on the Somme when we were bringing out our wounded. A good many of our trenches were directly enfiladed; shells burst just behind the parapet, when they didn't burst on it. It was at about this point in my breaking-in that I received a blow on the head—and thanked God for the man who invented the steel helmet.

"All of a sudden we halted, making ourselves as small as could be. In the rapidly thinning mist ahead of us men were moving. They were stretcher-bearers. The odd thing was that they were carrying their wounded away from, instead of toward us. Then it flashed on us that they were Huns. Almost at that moment we must have been spotted, for shells commenced falling at the end of the trench by which we had entered. Spreading out, so as not to attract attention, we commenced to crawl toward the other end. Instantly that also was closed to us, and a curtain of shells started dropping behind us. We were trapped. With perfect coolness—a coolness which, whatever I looked, I did not share—we went through the corpses and shell-holes in the direction of where our front line ought to be. After what seemed an age, we got back. Later we registered the guns, and one of our officers who had been lying in the

LEMONS WHITEN AND

BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply your face, neck, arms and hands

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cream one can prepare a full quart pint of the most wonderful le skin softener and complexion beautifier by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three of of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounce orchard white at any drug store two lemons from the grocer and make a quart pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily to the face, neck, arms and hands. marvelous to smoothen rough, red ha

WAR PROFITEERS.

British People Angered By Revelations.

The exposure of enormous profits made by British munition firms created a deep impression in the land. The evidence indicates the grossest incompetency and inefficiency in awarding contracts and in pricing. Canadian munitioners, in their most profitable contracts, never benefited by such generous assistance nor were rewarded by enormous profits. The British are unanimous in condemnation demands more technical knowledge and strict accounting in future. One firm's profit was five times its capital, and others almost great.

Even after special war tax the firms earned twice the stated profit, in addition to retaining sums for depreciation. "The report of the Committee on National Expenditure is not pleasant reading is an appalling exposure of the less profiteering on one hand, and a absurdly incompetent red tape on the other. Between the two the nation has been fleeced for sums." This is the typical comment.

Almost concurrent with the exposure of waste came another admission, that the shipping effort had failed to produce the expected results. On the rapid production of ships depends victory as Empire's existence. Labor too lack of discrimination in enlistment and again the failure to production of the policy under pressure, men, combined to lower the rate of production.

Drastic steps are being taken to remedy this condition. A new building board of practical men has been appointed and the army is being combed for efficient artists.

Canada and the United States expected to force a greater production. The one essential to victory is ships and more ships. These facts and the ever-present Irish problem accentuated by the death of Redmond, is the dark side of the picture. Irish conditions show little improvement, and John Dillon, the personality of his predecessor is feared he cannot hold in the more aggressive followers with success of the late leader.

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Style Bracelet and Strap Watches

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Strap Wristlet Watch is one of the best buys you can make. It is a ly guaranteed. All Watches good values.

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attention, we commenced to crawl toward the other end. Instantly that also was closed to us, and a curtain of shells started dropping behind us. We were trapped. With perfect coolness—a coolness which, whatever I looked, I did not share — we went through the corpses and shell-holes in the direction of where our front line ought to be. After what seemed an age, we got back. Later we registered the guns, and one of our officers, who had been laying in wire, was killed in the process.

"On the way out, when we had come to a part of our journey where the tension was relaxed and we could be less cautious, I saw a signalling officer lying asleep under a blackened tree. I called my major's attention to him, saying: 'Look at that silly ass, sir. He'll get something that he doesn't want if he lies there much longer.'"

"My major turned his head, and said briefly, 'Poor chap, he's got it.' "Then I saw that his shoulder-blade had burst through his tunic and was protruding. He'd been coming out walking freely and feeling that the danger was over, just as we were, when the unlucky shell had caught him. 'His name must have been written on it,' our men say when that happens."

Protecting Big Game.

Jack Buckham, representative for the Columbia division in the B. C. Legislature, has some original ideas about how "big game hunters" should be treated. He has moved in the House an amendment to the Game Act, providing for a \$25 license for all non-resident hunters and fishermen who shoot or fish within British Columbia, and in addition, \$25 for each grizzly bear, moose, big-horn, wapiti and caribou shot; \$15 for each black or brown bear, and \$5 for each goat or each species of deer shot. As big game hunting in British Columbia has for many years drawn the world's best sportsmen from all quarters of the globe, the victims before their expert rifles have been numerous. Under such a tax as Mr. Buckham prescribes, big game hunting in British Columbia would bring revenue according to results.

The Complicated Zeppelin.

According to notes furnished to a London journal by a French officer, in the construction of the framework of a Zeppelin from ten to twelve tons of aluminum are employed. The covering of the eighteen balloons enclosed inside the big outer envelope is made of cotton substance, lined with goldbeater's skin, instead of with rubber, and the quantity used is so large that the intestines of 30,000 cattle go to the making of the material for one Zeppelin. Each of the eighteen balloons is fitted with a valve, and separated from those on each side of it by a funnel to carry off the explosive mixture of the hydrogen of the balloons, the oxygen of the balloons, the oxygen of the air, and the gases given off by the engines. When all five motors are working together—one contained in the forward car, one in each of the two side cars, and two in the rear car—the speed attained is sixty-eight miles per hour, but, as a rule, all the engines are not used at one time, and the normal rate of flight is from fifty to fifty-six miles per hour. The ordinary crew consists of twenty-two men, but during raids only eighteen are carried.

Kodaks and supplies on sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents in Napanee. P.S.—Developing and Printing done promptly.

ships and more ships. These ships and the ever-present Irish problem accentuated by the death of J. Redmond, is the dark side of the picture. Irish conditions show little improvement, and John Dillon is the personality of his predecessor is feared he cannot hold in check more aggressive followers with success of the late leader.

Even with these discouraging conditions there is no weaker among the people nor the slight pessimism for the ultimate result of the war. All are awaiting American efforts and hoping it will not be delayed. British people have accepted a real war basis conditions with protest, and are willing to submit any deprivations that will make victory. No objection to the draft food regulations nor restrictions been heard.

A New Telephone.

Successful experiments with a telephone apparatus installed on a road car were carried out recently by a representative of the department of the Canadian Government railways and the inventor of the device, the former in the car self and the latter in the despatch office in the Moncton yard. The transmission in this system of communication is made through wheel axle without the assistance of a contributing medium. Reports of tests declare that the communication established was in every way satisfactory, although the train was in motion. It is said there was no difficulty in hearing distinctly every word of the messages exchanged.

CROW VS. CORN.

(Experimental Farms Note.)

In Canada, the most serious enemy to the corn crop is the crow. The dose of shot is an infallible cure the latter's fondness for corn, unfortunately, it is more easily scribed than administered. There however, other means of combat the trouble.

(1) TREATING THE SEED. Immerse the corn for 2 or 3 minutes in water as hot as can be borne by hand. Drain, and while the corn is still moist and warm, add half cupful of coal tar or pine tar to a gallon of seed. Stir until every kernel is coated with tar. As a disinfectant add a small quantity of lime, plaster, or even dry road dust. If the work is well done, seed so prepared may be sown by machine, but seed should be watched carefully for fear clogging may occur.

(2) DEEP PLANTING. Plant corn not less than 3 inches deep. This will prevent it from being washed to the surface by heavy rains after germination, the young seedling will break off when the crow attempts to pull up the plant.

(3) POISONED CORN. When crows are noticed on the field, take a corn, say two gallons, more or less according to the size of the field, boil for about thirty minutes in sufficient water to cover corn to a depth of one inch. To the water corn, before boiling, add about eighth ounce of strychnine or, better still, of strychnine sulphate, for a gallon of water. Allow the corn to lie in the strychnine and water overnight. In the morning drain off the water remaining and scatter the corn thinly over the corn field.

In making use of the above great care should be taken to keep the water off the corn into some or in a spot not likely to be frequented by children or domestic animals. Care should also be taken to keep poultry off the corn field two or three weeks after the poisoned corn has been scattered there.



Any Way You Turn

you will find WRIGLEY'S. Everybody thinks of WRIGLEY'S when chewing gum is mentioned. This is the result of years of effort to give mankind the benefits and enjoyment of this low-cost sweetmeat.

WRIGLEY'S helps appetite and digestion—allays thirst—renews vigour.

MADE IN CANADA

"After every meal"

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The Flavour Lasts

Sealed tight—Kept right



LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

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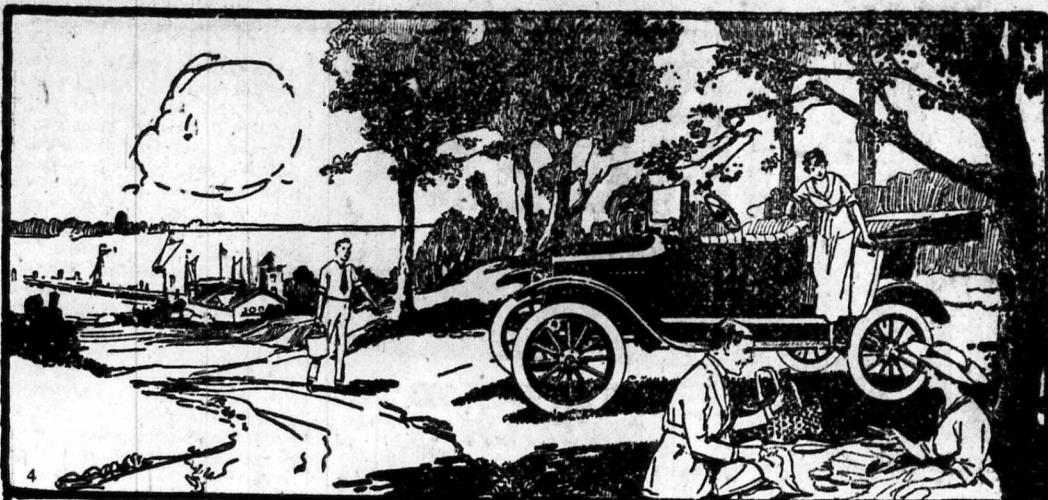
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The Joy of Motoring

LET the Ford car introduce you to the beauties of Nature and the outside world. Let it take you into the country, or along the lakes where the air is fresh and sweet.

A Ford car will open up new fields of pleasant possibilities for you and your family and at the same time serve you faithfully in business.

No doubt you have felt the need of a car—your wife has often said, "I wish we had a car," so why not buy one now? There is no other car that gives such good value for the money invested as a Ford. This is why the Ford car is so popular everywhere.

The Ford is powerful, easy to drive, economical, enduring. It is the car you need.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Touring	- -	\$595
Runabout	- -	\$575
Coupe	- -	\$770
Sedan	- -	\$970
Chassis	- -	\$535
One-ton Truck		\$750

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W. J. Normile, Dealer, Napanee
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DO YOU LIKE TO BLACK A STOVE ?

No, no one does.

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latter's fondness for corn, but,
ortunately, it is more easily pre-
scribed than administered. There are,
ever, other means of combatting
trouble.

2) TREATING THE SEED. Im-
se the corn for 2 or 3 minutes in
er as hot as can be borne by the
d. Drain, and while the corn is
l moist and warm, add half a
ful of coal tar or pine tar per
lon of seed. Stir until every ker-
is coated with tar. As a drier,
a small quantity of lime, plast-
or even dry road dust. If the
k is well done, seed so prepared
be sown by machine, but the
should be watched carefully for
clogging may occur.

3) DEEP PLANTING. Plant the
not less than 3 inches deep.
s will prevent it from being wash-
to the surface by heavy rains and,
r germination, the young shoot
break off when the crow attempts
pull up the plant.

4) POISONED CORN. When crows
noticed on the field, take some
1, say two gallons, more or less
ording to the size of the field, and
for about thirty minutes in just
cient water to cover corn to the
th of one inch. To the water and
1, before boiling, add about one-
ath ounce of strychnine or, better
of strychnine sulphate, for each
on of water. Allow the corn to
in the strychnine and water over
it. In the morning drain off any
er remaining and scatter the corn
ly over the corn field.

5) making use of the above plan
it care should be taken to pour
water off the corn into some hole
in a spot not likely to be fre-
nted by children or domestic ani-
s. Care should also be taken to
poultry off the corn field for
or three weeks after the poison-
corn has been scattered thereon.

DO YOU LIKE TO BLACK A STOVE ?

No, no one does.

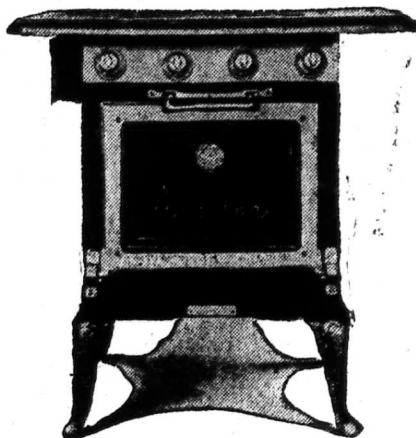
Yet it is one of the numberless little household
chores that simply have to be done—if you cook
with coal.

When you cook the hydro way there's none of
that bother to contend with, and what's more, your
kitchen is always clean and comfortable in summer.

Make up your mind to lighten the labor of your
home without delay. Don't fail to come into our office
and see for yourself how delightful it is to cook with-
out bother.

Electric cooking is the latest development in mod-
ern house-keeping and the best part of it is that it isn't
expensive. With coal the price it is to-day, your bills
won't be as high when you cook with Hydro, and best
of all, there's no uncertainty about getting fuel.
Hydro is always ready to get your meals.

Our special demonstration-sale ends June 15th,
when prices will be advanced to their normal figure.
Take advantage of the low prices in effect now and let
us install a range complete ready to cook.



Model E-31—\$60.00 installed.

Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario

Napanee, - Ontario.

(4). A device used in some locali-
ties is "stringing the field". Stakes
3 or 4 feet high are placed here and
there and connected by twine to
which may be attached pieces of
paper or bits of bright tin. Dead
crows obtained by method 3 may al-
so be attached to the twine or
stakes. The time-honoured "scare-
crow" may also be tried but it must
be admitted that the crow of to-day
does not seem very deeply impressed
by this old device.

(5). If crows are noticed in or
near the corn field have a boy watch

the field for 2 or 3 days, firing a gun
now and then when the crows are in
sight and showing himself quite open-
ly. Then put up a sort of tent in the
field (a stack cover or binder cover
will do). The crows are never sure
but that the boy with the gun is in
the tent and will give the spot a
wide berth.

A combination of some or all of
the above plans, which are simple re-
sults and inexpensive and have been
tested out with good results, will
soon persuade the crow that the lo-
cality is an undesirable one.

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perience repairing watches in Napanee,
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"Well," he said at last, "I've got to get action somehow. If I could get about thirty men and another donkey for three weeks I'd make it."

He went outside. Up in the near woods the whine of the saws and the sounds of chopping kept measured beat. It was late in the forenoon, and Stella was hard about her dinner preparations. Contract or no contract, money or no money, men must eat. That fact loomed biggest on her daily schedule, left her no room to think overlong of other things. Her huff over, she felt rather sorry for Charlie, a feeling accentuated by sight of him humped on a log in the sun, too engrossed in his perplexities to be where he normally was at that hour, in the thick of the logging, working harder than any of his men.

A little later she saw him put off from the float in the Chickamin's dinghy. When the crew came to dinner he had not returned. Nor was he back when they went out again at 1.

Near mid-afternoon, however, he strode into the kitchen, wearing the look of a conqueror.

"I've got it fixed," he announced.

Stella looked up from a frothy mass of yellow stuff that she was stirring in a pan.

"Got what fixed?" she asked.

"Why, this log business," he said. "Jack Fyfe is going to put in a crew and a donkey, and we're going to everlastingly rip the innards out of these woods. I'll make delivery after all."

"That's good," she remarked, but noticeably without enthusiasm. The heat of that low roofed shanty had taken all possible enthusiasm for anything out of her for the time being. Always toward the close of each day she was gripped by that feeling of deadly fatigue, in the face of which nothing much mattered but to get through the last hours somehow and drag herself wearily to bed.

Noon of the next day brought the Panther coughing into the bay, flanked on the port side by a scow upon which rested a twin to the iron monster that jerked logs into her brother's chute. To starboard was made fast a like scow. That was housed over, a smoking stovepipe stuck through the roof, and a capped and aproned cook rested his arms on the window sill as they floated in. Men to the number of twenty or more clustered about both scows and the Panther's deck, busy with pipe and cigarette and rude jest. The clatter of their voices uprose through the noon meal. But when the



Stella Looked Around to See Jack Fyfe.

rather vividly colored, had reached her from various sources. She was not quite sure whether she cared to countenance him or not. There was a disturbing quality in his glance, a subtle suggestion of force about him that she felt without being able to define in understandable terms. In any case she felt more than equal to the task of squelching any effort at familiarity, even if Jack Fyfe were, in a sense, the

convenient god in her brother's machine. Fyfe chuckled at her answer.

"Both," he replied shortly, and went out.

Lying in her bed that night, in the short interval that came between undressing and wearied sleep, she found herself wondering with a good deal more interest about Jack Fyfe than she had ever bestowed upon—well, Paul Abbey, for instance.

She was quite positive that she was going to dislike Jack Fyfe if he were thrown much in her way. There was something about him that she resented. The difference between him and the

camp on Roaring lake was becoming a nightmare to her. She had no inherent dislike for work. She was too vibrantly alive to be lazy. But she had had an overdose of unaccustomed drudgery, and she was growing desperate. If there had been anything to keep her mind from continual dwelling on the manifold disagreeableness she had to cope with, she might have felt differently, but there was not. She ate, slept, worked—ate, slept, and worked again—till every fiber of her being cried out in protest against the deadening round.

Benton left to make his delivery of logs to the mill company, and meantime Stella had leisure to think and plan for the future. She felt that she could not stand her surroundings any longer and determined to tell Charlie so.

Ten days later he and his loggers returned, all more or less exhilarated with liquor. He himself was fairly mellow and rejoicing over a 6,000,000 foot contract he had secured and which was to be delivered as early as possible in the spring.

When supper was over, the work done and the loggers' celebration was slowly subsiding in the bunkhouse she told Charlie with blunt directness what she wanted to do. She wanted to go to Vancouver and earn her living there. With equally blunt directness he declared that he would not permit it. Stella's teeth came together with an angry little click.

"I'm of age, Charlie," she said to him. "It isn't for you to say what you will or will not permit me to do. I want that money of mine that you used and what I've earned. God knows I have earned it. I can't stand this work, and I don't intend to. It isn't work; it's slavery."

"But what can you do in town?" he countered. "You haven't the least idea what you'd be going up against. Stell, You've never been away from home, and you've never had the least training at anything useful. You'd be on your uppers in no time at all. You wouldn't have a ghost of a chance."

"I have such a splendid chance here," she retorted ironically. "If I could get in any position where I'd be more likely to die of sheer stagnation, to say nothing of dirty drudgery, than in this forsaken hole I'd like to know how. I don't think it's possible."

"You could be a whole lot worse off if you only knew it," Benton returned grumpily. "If you haven't got any sense about things, I have. I know what a rotten hole Vancouver or any other seaport town is for a girl alone. I won't let you make any foolish break like that. That's flat."

From this position she failed to budge him. Once angered, partly by her expressed intention and partly by



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If there had been opportunity to enlarge on that theme they might have come to another verbal clash, but Benton never lost sight of his primary object. The getting of breakfast or putting his men about their work promptly was of more importance to him than Stella's grievance. So the incipient storm dwindled to a sulky mood on her part. Breakfast over Benton loaded men and tools aboard a scow hitched beside the boat. He repeated his invitation, and Stella refused, with a sarcastic reflection of the company she would be compelled to keep there.

The Chickamin, with her tow, drew off, and she was alone again.

"Marooned once more," Stella said to herself when the little steambore slipped behind the first jutting point. "Oh, if I could just be a man for awhile!"

Some time during the next forenoon she went southerly along the lake shore on foot without object or destination merely to satisfy in some measure the restless craving for action. When she returned to camp at 2 o'clock, driven by hunger, Jack Fyfe sat on the doorstep.

"How de do? I've come to bring you over to my place," he announced quite casually.

"Thanks. I've already declined on pressing invitation to that effect," Stella returned dryly. His matter of fact assurance rather nettled her.

"A woman always has the privilege of changing her mind," Fyfe smiled. "Charlie is going to be at my camp for at least three weeks. It'll rain soon, and the days'll be pretty gray and dreary and lonesome. You might well pack your war bag and come along."

She stood uncertainly. Her tongue held ready a blunt refusal, but she did not utter it, and she did not know why. "I haven't had any lunch," she testified. "Have you?"

He shook his head. "I rowed over here before. Thought I'd get you back to camp time for dinner. You know," he said with a twinkle in his blue eyes, "logger never eats anything but a meal. A lunch to us is a snack that you put in your pocket. I guess we lack to

on the port side by a scow upon which rested a twin to the iron monster that jerked logs into her brother's chute. To starboard was made fast a like scow. That was housed over, a smoking stovepipe stuck through the roof, and a capped and aproned cook rested his arms on the window sill as they floated in. Men to the number of twenty or more clustered about both scows and the Panther's deck, busy with pipe and cigarette and rude jest. The clatter of their voices uprose through the noon meal. But when the donkey scow thrust its blunt nose against the beach the chaff and laughter died into silent, capable action.

"A Seattle yarder properly handled can do anything but climb a tree," Charlie had once boasted to her in reference to his own machine.

It seemed quite possible to Stella, watching Jack Fyfe's crew at work. Steam was up in the donkey. They carried a line from its drum through a snatch block ashore and jerked half a dozen logs crosswise before the scow in a matter of minutes. Then the same cable was made fast to a sturdy fir, the engineer stood by, and the ponderous machine slid forward on its own skids, like an up ended barrel on a sled, down off the scow, up the bank, smashing brush, branches, dead roots, all that stood in its path, drawing steadily up to the anchor tree as the cable spooled up on the drum.

A dozen men tailed on to the inch and a quarter cable and bore the loose end away up the path. Presently one stood clear, waving a signal. Again the donkey began to puff and quiver, the line began to roll up on the drum, and the big yarder walked up the slope under its own power, a locomotive unneeded of rails, making its own right of way. Upon the platform built over the skids were piled the tools of the crew, sawed blocks for the fire box, axes, saws, grindstones, all that was necessary in their task. At 1 o'clock they made their first move. At 2 the donkey had vanished into that region where the chute head lay, and the great fir stood waiting the slaughter.

By midafternoon Stella noticed an acceleration of numbers in the logs that came hurtling lakeward. Now at shorter intervals arose the grinding sound of their arrival, the ponderous splash as each leaped to the water. It

was a good thing, she surmised, for Charlie Benton. She could not see where it made much difference to her whether ten logs a day or a hundred came down to the boomsticks.

A shadow darkened the door, and Stella looked around to see Jack Fyfe. "How d' do," he greeted.

He had seemed a short man. Now, standing within four feet of her, she perceived that this was an illusion created by the proportion and thickness of his body. He was, in fact, half a head taller than she, and Stella stood five feet five. His gray eyes met hers squarely, with a cool, impersonal quality of gaze. There was neither smirk nor embarrassment in his straightforward glance. He was, in effect, "sizing her up" just as he would have looked casually over a logger asking him for a job. Stella sensed that and, resenting it momentarily, failed to match his manner. She flushed. Fyfe smiled, a broad, friendly grin, in which a wide mouth opened to show strong, even teeth.

"Say," he asked easily, "how do you like life in a logging camp by this time? This is sure one hot job you've got."

"Literally or slangily?" she asked in a flippant tone. Fyfe's reputation,

"Both," he replied shortly, and went out.

Lying in her bed that night, in the short interval that came between undressing and wearied sleep, she found herself wondering with a good deal more interest about Jack Fyfe than she had ever bestowed upon—well, Paul Abbey, for instance.

She was quite positive that she was going to dislike Jack Fyfe if he were thrown much in her way. There was something about him that she resented. The difference between him and the rest of the rude crew among which she must, perforce, live was a question of degree, not of kind. There was certainly some compelling magnetism about the man. But along with it went what she considered an almost brutal directness of speech and action. Part of this conclusion came from hearsay, part from observation, limited though her opportunities had been for the latter. Miss Stella Benton, for all her poise, was not above jumping at conclusions. There was something about Jack Fyfe that she resented. She irritably dismissed it as a foolish impression, but the fact remained that the mere physical nearness of him seemed to put her on the defensive as if he were in reality a hunter and she the hunted.

Fyfe joined Charlie Benton about the time she finished work. The three of them sat on the grass before Benton's quarters, and every time Jack Fyfe's eyes rested on her she steeled herself to resist—what, she did not know. Something intangible, something that disturbed her. She had never experienced anything like that before; it tantalized her, roused her curiosity. There was nothing occult about the man. He was nowise fascinating, either in face or manner. He made no bid for her attention. Yet during the half hour he sat there Stella's mind revolved constantly about him. She recalled all that she had heard of him, much of it, from her point of view, highly discreditable. Inevitably she fell to comparing him with other men she knew.

She had, in a way, unconsciously been prepared for just such a measure of concentration upon Jack Fyfe. For he was a power on Roaring Lake and power—physical, intellectual or financial—exacts its own tribute of consideration. He was a fighter, a dominant, hard bitten woodsman, so the tale ran. He had gathered about him the toughest crew on the lake, himself, upon occasion, the most turbulent of all. He controlled many square miles of big timber, and he had got it all by his own effort in the eight years since he came to Roaring lake as a hand logger. He was slow of speech, chain lightning in action, respected generally, feared a lot. All these things her brother and Katy John had sketched for Stella with much verbal embellishment.

There was no ignoring such a man. Brought into close contact with the man himself, Stella felt the radiating force of his personality. There it was, a thing to be reckoned with. She felt that whenever Jack Fyfe's gray eyes rested impersonally on her. His pleasant, freckled face hovered before her until she fell asleep, and in her sleep she dreamed of him.

CHAPTER V. Durance Ville.

BY Sept. 1 a growing uneasiness hardened into distasteful certainty upon Stella. It had become her firm resolve to get what money was due her when Charlie marketed his logs and try another field of labor. That



"I won't let you make any foolish break like that. That's flat."

the outspoken protest against the mountain of work imposed on her, Charlie refused point blank to give her either the \$90 he had taken out of her purse or the three months' wages due. Having made her request and having met with this, to her, amazing refusal, Stella sat dumb. There was too fine a streak in her to break out in recrimination. She was too proud to cry.

So that she went to bed in a ferment of helpless rage. Virtually she was a prisoner, as much so as if Charlie had kidnaped her and held her so by brute force. The economic restraint was all potent. Without money she could not even leave the camp. And when she contemplated the daily treadmill before her she shuddered.

At least she could go on strike. Her round cheek flushed with the bitterest anger she had ever known. She sat with eyes burning into the dark of her sordid room and vowed that the thirty loggers should die of slow starvation if they did not eat until she cooked another meal for them.

She was still hot with the spirit of mutiny when morning came, but she cooked breakfast. It was not in her to act like a petulant child. Morning also brought a different aspect to things, for Charlie told her while he helped prepare breakfast that he was going to take his crew and repay in labor the help Jack Fyfe had given him.

"While we're there Jack's cook will feed all hands," said he. "And by the time we're through there I'll have things fixed so it won't be such hard going for you here. Do you want to go along to Jack's camp?"

"No," she answered shortly, "I don't. I would much prefer to get away from this lake altogether, as I told you last night."

"You might as well forget that notion," he said stubbornly. "I've got a little pride in the matter. I don't want my sister drudging at the only kind of work she'd be able to earn a living at."

"You're perfectly willing to have me drudge here," she flashed back.

"That's different," he defended. "And it's only temporary. I'll be making real money before long. You'll get your share if you'll have a little patience and put your shoulder to the wheel. Lord, I'm doing the best I can."

"Yes, for yourself," she returned. "You don't seem to consider that I'm entitled to as much fair play as you'd have to accord one of your men. I don't want you to hand me an easy living on a silver salver. All I want of you is what is mine and the privilege of using my own judgment. I'm quite capable of taking care of myself."

along."

She stood uncertainly. Her tongue bled ready a blunt refusal, but she did not utter it, and she did not know what "I haven't had any lunch," she testified. "Have you?"

He shook his head.

"I rowed over here before 10 o'clock. I thought I'd get you back to camp time for dinner. You know," he said with a twinkle in his blue eyes, "a logger never eats anything but a meal. A lunch to us is a snack that you put in your pocket. I guess we lack to eat out here. We haven't got past the breakfast-dinner-supper stage yet. Too busy making the country fit to live in."

"You have a tremendous job in hand," she observed.

"Oh, maybe," he laughed. "All the way you look at it. Suits some of us. Well, if we get to my camp before 3 the cook might feed us. Come on. You'll get to hating yourself if you stay here alone till Charlie's through."

Why not? Thus she parried with herself, one half of her mind stood upon her dignity, the other part of her urging acquiescence in his wish that was almost a command. She was tempted to refuse just to see what he would do, but she reconsidered that. Without any logical foundation for this feeling, she was shy of pitting her wits against Jack Fyfe's. Hitherto quite sure of herself, schooled in self possession, it was a new and disturbing experience to come in contact with the subtle, analysis defying quality which carries the possessor thereof straight to his or her goal over all opposition which indeed many times stifles all opposition. Force of character, overmastering personality, emanation of she will, she could not say in what form it should be described. Whatever it was, Jack Fyfe had it. It existed, a factor to be reckoned with when one dealt with him. For within twenty minutes she had packed a suit case full of clothes and was embarked on his rowboat.

He sent the lightly built craft easily through the water with regular, effortless strokes. Stella sat in the stern facing him. Out past the north boat



"Why did you make a point of coming for me?" she asked bluntly.

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quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and he
the throat and lungs. 25

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of the bay she broke the silence that
had fallen between them.

"Why did you make a point of com-
ing for me?" she asked bluntly.

Fyfe rested on his oars a moment,
looking at her in his direct, unembar-
rassed way.

"I wintered once on the Stickine,"
he said. "My partner pulled out be-
fore Christmas and never came back.
It was the first time I'd ever been alone
in my life. I wasn't a much older hand
in the country than you are. Four
months without hearing the sound of
a human voice—stark alone. I got so
I talked to myself out loud before
spring. So I thought—well, I thought
I'd come and bring you over to see
Mrs. Howe."

Stella sat gazing at the slow moving
panorama of the lake shore, her chin
in her hand.

"Thank you," she said at last, and
very gently.

Fyfe looked at her a minute or more,
a queer, half amused expression creep-
ing into his eyes.

"Well," he said finally, "I might as
well tell the whole truth. I've been
thinking about you quite a lot lately.
Miss Stella Benton, or I wouldn't have
thought about you getting lonesome."

He smiled ever so faintly, a mere
movement of the corners of his mouth,
at the pink flush which rose quickly in
her cheeks and then resumed his
steady pull at the oars.

Except for a greater number of board
shacks and a larger area of stump and
top littered waste immediately behind
it, Fyfe's headquarters, outwardly at
least, differed little from her brother's
camp. Jack led her to a long log
structure with a shingle roof, which
from its more substantial appearance
she judged to be his personal domicile.
A plump, smiling woman of forty
greeted her on the threshold. Once
within, Stella perceived that there was,
in fact, considerable difference in Mr.
Fyfe's habitation. There was a great
stone fireplace, before which big easy
chairs invited restful lounging. The
door was overlaid with thick rugs
which deadened her footfalls. With
no pretense of ornamental decoration,
the room held an air of homely com-
fort.

"Come in here and lay off your
things," Mrs. Howe beamed on her.
"If I'd 'a' known you were livin' so
close we'd have been acquainted a
week ago, though I ain't got rightly
settled here myself. My land, these
men are such clams! I never knowed
till this mornin' there was any white

woman at this end of the lake besides
myself."

She showed Stella into a bedroom.
It boasted an enamel washstand with
taps which yielded hot and cold water,
neatly curtained windows and a deep
seated morris chair. Certainly Fyfe's
household accommodation was far su-
perior to Charlie Benton's. Stella ex-
pected the man's home to be rough and
ready like himself, and in a measure
it was, but a comfortable sort of rough
and readiness. She took off her hat
and had a critical survey of herself in
a mirror, after which she had just time
to brush her hair before answering
Mrs. Howe's call to a "cup of tea."

The cup of tea resolved itself into a
well cooked and well served meal, with
china and linen and other unexpected
table accessories which agreeably sur-
prised her. Inevitably she made com-
parisons, somewhat tinctured with nat-
ural envy. If Charlie would fix his
place with a few such household lux-

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therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids
the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.
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The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

room, where Fyfe, Stella and Charlie
Benton, Lefty Howe and his wife sat
down together.

A man from the camp kitchen served
the meal and cleared it away. For an
hour or two after that the three men
sat about in shirt sleeved ease, puffing
at Jack Fyfe's cigars. Then Benton
excused himself and went to bed.
When Howe and his wife retired Stella
did likewise. The long twilight had
dwindled to a misty patch of light sky
in the northwest and she fell asleep
more at ease than she had been for
weeks. Sitting in Jack Fyfe's living
room through that evening she had be-
gun to formulate a philosophy to fit her
enforced environment—to live for the
day only and avoid thought of the fu-
ture until there loomed on the horizon
some prospect of a future worth think-
ing about. The present looked passable
enough, she thought, if she kept her
mind strictly on it alone. And with
that idea to guide her she found the
days slide by smoothly. She got on
famously with Mrs. Howe, finding that
woman full of virtues unsuspected in
her type.

Altogether she spent a tolerably pleas-
ant three weeks. Autumn's gorgeous
paintbrush laid wonderful coloring
upon the maple and alder and birch
that lined the lake shore. The fall run
of the salmon was on, and every stream
was naked with the silver horde

limbs of hardwoods were a line of
coursing drops, and through all the vast
reaches of fir and cedar the patter of
rain kept up a dreary monotone. When-
ever the mist that blew like rolling
smoke along the mountains lifted for a
brief hour there, creeping steadily
downward, lay the banked white.

Before the snow put a stop to log-
ging, Jack Fyfe dropped in once a week
or so. When work shut down he came
oftener, but he never singled Stella
out for any particular attention. Once
he surprised her sitting with her el-
bows on the kitchen table, her face bur-
ied in her palms. She looked up at his
quiet entrance, and her face must have
given him his cue. He leaned a little
toward her.

"How long do you think you can
stand it?" he asked gently.

"God knows," she answered, surprised
into speaking the thought that lay up-
permost in her mind, surprised beyond
measure that he should read that
thought.

He stood looking down at her for a
second or two. His lips parted, but he
closed them again over whatever rose
to his tongue and passed silently
through the dining room and into the
bunkhouse, where Benton had preceded
him a matter of ten minutes.

(To be Continued.)

d ready a blunt refusal, but she did
ought I'd get you back to camp in
ie for dinner. You know," he said,
er a twinkle in his blue eyes, "a
g never eats anything but a meal.
lunch to us is a snack that you put
your pocket. I guess we lack tone
here. We haven't got past the
akfast-dinner-supper stage yet. Too
y making the country fit to live in."
You have a tremendous job in hand,"
observed.

Oh, maybe," she laughed. "All in
way you look at it. Suits some of
Well, if we get to my camp before
he cook might feed us. Come on.
I'll get to hating yourself if you
y here alone till Charlie's through."
Why not? Thus she parleyed with
self, one half of her minded to
nd upon her dignity, the other part
her urging acquiescence in his wish
was almost a command. She was
upted to refuse just to see what he
uld do, but she reconsidered that.
thout any logical foundation for the
ling, Jack was shy of pitting her will
inst Jack Fyfe's. Hitherto quite
e of herself, schooled in self posses-
a, it was a new and disturbing ex-
ience to come in contact with that
tle, analysis defying quality which
ries the possessor thereof straight
his or her goal over all opposition.
ich indeed many times stifles all op-
ition. Force of character, overmas-
ing personality, emanation of sheer
l, she could not say in what terms
e should be described. Whatever it
s, Jack Fyfe had it. It existed, a
tor to be reckoned with when one
lt with him. For within twenty
utes she had packed a suit case
of clothes and was embarked in
rowboat.

le sent the lightly built craft easily
ough the water with regular effort-
strokes. Stella sat in the stern,
ing him. Out past the north horn



ly did you make a point of coming
for me?" she asked bluntly.

SHILOH
ily stops coughs, cures colds, and heals
throat and lungs. 25 cents.

a critical survey of herself in
a mirror, after which she had just time
to brush her hair before answering
Mrs. Howe's call to a "cup of tea."

The cup of tea resolved itself into a
well cooked and well served meal, with
china and linen and other unexpected
table accessories which agreeably sur-
prised her. Inevitably she made com-
parisons, somewhat tinged with nat-
ural envy. If Charlie would fix his
place with a few such household lux-
uries life in their camp would be more
nearly bearable despite the long hours
of disagreeable work. As it was—well,
the unrelieved discomforts were begin-
ning to warp her outlook on every-
thing.

Fyfe maintained his habitual sparsity
of words while they ate the food Mrs.
Howe brought on a tray hot from the
cook's outlying domain. When they fin-
ished he rose, took up his hat and help-
ed himself to a handful of cigars from
a box on the fireplace mantel.

"I guess you'll be able to put in the
time, all right," he remarked. "Make
yourself at home. If you take a notion
to read there's a lot of books and mag-
azines in my room. Mrs. Howe'll show
you."

He walked out. Stella was conscious
of a distinct relief when he was gone.
She had somehow experienced a recur-
rence of that peculiar feeling of need-
ing to be on her guard as if there were
some curious, latent antagonism be-
tween them. She puzzled over that a
little.

But she did not spend much time
puzzling over Jack Fyfe. Once out of
her sight she forgot him. It was balm
to her lonely soul to have some one of
her own sex for company. What Mrs.
Howe lacked in the higher culture she
made up in homely perception and un-
assuming kindness. Her husband was
Fyfe's foreman. She herself was not
a permanent fixture in the camp. They
had a cottage at Roaring Springs,
where she spent most of the time so
that their three children could be in
school.

"I was up here all through vacation,"
she told Stella. "But Lefty he got to
howlin' about bein' left alone shortly
after school started again, so I got my
sister to look after the kids for a spell
while I stay. I'll be goin' down about
the time Mr. Benton's through here."

Stella eventually went out to take a
look around the camp. A hard beaten
path led off toward where rose the dis-
tant sounds of logging work, the pon-
derous crash of trees and the puff of
the donkeys. She followed that a little
way and presently came to a knoll some
300 yards above the beach. There she
paused to look and wonder curiously.

A noble stretch of lake and mountain
spread out before her gaze. Straight
across the lake two deep clefts in the
eastern range opened on the water five
miles apart. She could see the white
ribbon of foaming cascades in each.
Between lifted a great mountain, and
on the lakeward slope of this stood a
terrible scar of a slide, yellow and
brown, rising 2,000 feet from the shore.
A vaporous wisp of cloud hung along
the top of the slide and above this
aerial banner a snow capped pinnacle
thrust itself high into the infinite blue.

She went back to the house to con-
verse upon domestic matters with Mrs.
Howe until the shrilling of the donkey
whistle brought forty-odd lumberjacks
swinging down the trail.

Behind them a little way came Jack
Fyfe with sagging creel. He did not
stop to exhibit his catch, but half an
hour later they were served hot and
crisp at the table in the big living

that idea to guide her she found the
days slide by smoothly. She got on
famously with Mrs. Howe, finding that
woman full of virtues unsuspected in
her type.

Altogether she spent a tolerably pleas-
ant three weeks. Autumn's gorgeous
paintbrush laid wonderful coloring
upon the maple and alder and birch
that lined the lake shore. The fall run
of the salmon was on, and every stream
was packed with the silver horde,
threshing through shoal and rapid to
reach the spawning ground before they
died. Off every creek mouth and all
along the lake the seal followed to
prey on the salmon, and sea trout and
lakers alike swarmed to the spawning
beds to feed upon the roe. The days
shortened. Sometimes a fine rain
would drizzle for hours on end, and
when it would clear the saw toothed
ranges flanking the lake would stand
out all freshly robed in white—a man-
tle that crept lower on the fir clad
slopes after each storm.

Early in October Charlie Benton had
squared his neighborly account with
Jack Fyfe. With crew and equipment
he moved home, to begin work anew
on his own limit.

Katy John and her people came back
from the salmon fishing. Then Charlie
wheedled Stella into taking up the cook-
house burden again. Stella consented.
In truth she could do nothing else.
Charlie spent a little of his contract
profits in piping water to the kitchen,
in a few things to brighten up and
make more comfortable their own quar-
ters.

"Just as soon as I can put another
boom over the rapids, Stell," he prom-
ised, "I'll put a cook on the job. I've
got to sail a little closer for awhile.
With this crew I ought to put a million
feet in the water in six weeks. Then
I'll be over the hump, and you can take
it easy. But till then—"

"Till then I may as well make my-
self useful," Stella interrupted caustic-
ally.

"Well, why not?" Benton demanded
impatiently. "Nobody around here
works any harder than I do."
And there the matter rested.

CHAPTER VI.

One Way Out.

THAT was a winter of big snow.
November opened with rain. Day
after day the sun hid his face
behind massed, spitting clouds. Morn-
ing, noon and night the eaves of the
shacks dripped steadily, the gaunt

permost in her mind, surprised beyond
measure that he should read that
thought.

He stood looking down at her for a
second or two. His lips parted, but he
closed them again over whatever rose
to his tongue and passed silently
through the dining room and into the
bunkhouse, where Benton had preceded
him a matter of ten minutes.

(To be Continued.)

COATS WITHOUT ANY SLEEVES

Dolman Has Been Replaced This Season by the Loose, Shapeless and Sleeveless Outer Garment.

France likes the sleeveless idea in
garments so much that she has built
new coats that droop over the shoul-
ders but have no sleeves. This is a
medieval idea that did not seem to
interfere with the comfort of the men
and women of the twelfth century,
when the weather was as cold as now
and the houses 100 per cent colder.

Among the materials that France of-
fers to America in the building of
these sleeveless coats is a corded silk
and wool poplin. It used to be worn
by us. It was made into frocks and
wraps and turned out in those dolmans
that were trimmed with bugles and
pallettes and edged with fur.

This season the dolman has been re-
placed by the loose, shapeless, sleeve-
less coat. This came over from
France, where it was worn on one of
the smart stages by an actress who
knows how to dress.

All the American shops are looking
to the French theater today for in-
spiration, and the theaters themselves
have burst into a new bloom of life
and beauty through the presence of so
many thousands of American soldiers
on leave with money in their pockets.

Substitutes for Wool.

The rough weave heavy silks are
good substitutes for wools, and will
answer every purpose of gaberdine or
serge and at the same time a little
cooler for summer. Silks of this de-
scription can be used either in light or
dark tones, and some models have been
made up most successfully with flat
braided applied in smart conventional de-
signs.

Shiloh 25¢
The family remedy for Coughs and Colds.
Small dose. Small bottle. Best since 1870.

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We have everything in
Lumber, Lath, Shingles,
Cedar Posts, Wall Board.

INTERIOR FINISH FOR BUILDINGS.

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Poultry Farming

RATION FOR FOWLS.

Grain Mixture Recommended For Cheap Egg Production.

We have been making some tests of various rations on the experimental farm of the American School of Poultry Husbandry at Leavenworth, Kan. with a view of compounding a ration which would bring the same results and greatly reduce the cost, writes J. E. Quisenberry in the Kansas Farmer. We realize that available feeds and prices vary in different localities, so

PREVENT LOSS OF PIGS

By Giving Sow Proper Attention at Farrowing Time.

What to Do When Pigs Arrive—Farrowing Pen Should Be Dry and Well Ventilated—Great Care to be Taken With the Feed—Exercise Is Necessary.

Every pig that can be raised this year will be needed to add to the food supply of the nation,—and every one will add to the profits of the grower. Increase the number of pigs by preventing losses at farrowing time and insure rapid gains in weight by giving the sow and young pigs the kind of care that will result in healthy development. This depends to a great extent upon the management of the sow at time of farrowing. As the time for farrowing approaches, the sow should be watched carefully, in order that assistance may be given if necessary. The sow generally becomes nervous and restless as parturition approaches; she makes a nest for her young; a swollen vagina and milk down in the teats are other visible signs. One can be quite certain that a sow will farrow late in the afternoon or the following night when milk is found in the teats in the morning.

The feed at this time should be sloppy and limited in amount. Nothing but lukewarm water should be given the sow during 24 hours previous to farrowing. If she has already farrowed a litter and has been properly fed and cared for during pregnancy, little difficulty may be expected. With young sows, particularly those bred at

and middlings may be given. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the size and thrift of the litter.

The Sow's Feed.

Great care must be taken to feed the sow properly. If she is not being properly fed, the little pigs will show it. If the pigs follow the sow around very much and pull at her teats, it is a good sign that she is not giving enough milk, and more feed should be given to stimulate the milk flow. When a sow is overfed, causing a heavy flow of milk, scouring is generally produced in the pigs. If this happens, cut down the sow's feed immediately. Give the sow 15 or 20 grains of sulphur of iron (copperas) in her slop morning and evening, and if necessary, increase the dose until results have been obtained.

Exercise Is Necessary.

After the sow has farrowed, it is best for her to be in the open air. Of course, if the pigs are farrowing during the winter months care will be needed, and it may be necessary to let the pigs reach the age of two weeks before turning them out. They can, however, get considerable exercise in the piggery or in the lot with the sow, and there is often a lot adjoining a barn that is sunny and sheltered from the cold winds, where the sow and pigs may be turned for exercise. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain.

If they do not get exercise, they will get fat and lazy and the usual result, is the "thumps." This is caused by the fat getting so thick around the heart and lungs that the pigs find it difficult to breathe. The best way to prevent this is to avoid overfeeding and make the young pigs take plenty of exercise.

IMPROVE SOIL FOR ALFALFA

Crop Will Not Flourish Where Is Acid —Make Liberal Application of Lime.

An acid soil will not produce alfalfa. If you think your soil is acid buy a few pieces of blue litmus paper from the drug store, put a piece of this paper in contact with a piece of your soil, making it damp enough to stick in a ball of soil. If the blue litmus paper turns pink there is an excess of acid and the soil needs lime. Apply lime liberally, ground limestone or hydrated lime, before planting alfalfa. From 1,200 pounds to a ton may be used, according to the soil.

AVOID WASTE IN GOOD FOOD

Much Milk Spoils Because Kept Uncovered in Warm Kitchen—Flies and Insects Harmful.

Important amounts of perishable foods are made dangerous or inedible in households because they are exposed unnecessarily to heat, germs, dust, dirt, or to flies and other insects.

Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean, and covered continuously" may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

In other cases, one or two vegetables, beets or carrots, for instance, not needed immediately can be thrown out

TOURIST STRAW HAT



This tourist hat is of lizard-grass straw. It has a high crown, narrow brim, and rather effective wings each side.

HOW TO KEEP UP THE STRAP

Tiny Gold Safety Pin, Covered Over by Sewed-On Pink Rose, Found to Be Satisfactory.

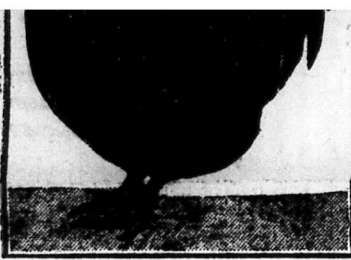
An appearance that might otherwise be the pink of perfection for a woman is often very much marred by straps of her underwear, which each a different way, from her shoulders and show through the thin blouse. The only solution to this state of affairs when one affects the strap of lingerie is some sort of ling clasps. Of course, the little gold ones are very fetching, but there are some which can be made almost in a jiffy and make attractive gifts and favors at parties where girls foregather.

One girl specializes on tiny safety pins, sewing atop of them hide the pin one of those small roses which can be bought by the yokes rolled from pink ribbon with answer just as well.

Another girl embroiders hers, in linen or a heavy ribbon, half an inch wide, and buttonholes the edges. She sews snaps on them, half on



Col



BLACK ORPINGTON COCK.

this ration is based upon the feed found in Leavenworth and in the central states.

The ration which we are now using in the American egg laying contest and which is producing practically as good results as any we have ever used which contained a large per cent of wheat, is as follows:

SCRATCH FEED.

400 pounds cracked corn\$12.00

DRY MASH.

150 pounds wheat bran\$2.48
150 pounds wheat shorts 2.38
100 pounds beef scraps 2.50
4 pounds fine charcoal..... —
3 pounds fine salt —

Cost of 800 pounds of feed.....\$22.96
Cost of 100 pounds of feed..... 2.87

We have found no other combination that would compare with this ration in price and results.

The cost of this feed can still be reduced to about \$2.70 per hundred pounds by feeding sprouted oats. We feed equal parts of the above scratch feed and dry mash. For every hundred pounds of the corn chop which is fed we feed one bushel of oats which have been sprouted; then after they are sprouted it makes over two bushels of feed.

We soak the oats from twelve to twenty-four hours, spread them out in trays until they are about one inch in depth, sprinkle them each day to keep them moist and feed them when they are about one week old. Don't use any artificial heat in sprouting and the oats will not mold. If you feed the oats when they are about a week old from the date you started to sprout them you get the benefit of the oat grain as well as the tender, succulent sprouts. These offset the "all corn" scratch feed.

We feed some of the dry mash in a moistened state each afternoon. Give all the moist mash the hens will eat in about thirty minutes. Moisten it with water or milk. Feed the dry mash in a hopper or box and keep it before the hens so they may help themselves at any time. Feed about an equal amount of the dry mash and cracked corn and regulate the quantity of cracked corn which you throw into the litter for the hens by the amount of dry mash each hen consumes. The nutritive ratio of this feed is about 1 to 4.5 if the oats are used as directed.

This is about right for laying hens or growing stock. This will reduce the cost of this feed at the above prices of the ingredients, so that the cost will not exceed \$2.70 per hundred pounds. If this is used for growing stock add five pounds of bonemeal to each hundred pounds of ground feed. Keep grit and oyster shell constantly before the fowls.

Vest Effects on Blouses.

Blouses of sheer materials with vest-like arrangements of silk over them are shown for afternoon. It is to be supposed that the skirt would match either the silk or the chiffon of the blouse.

row late in the afternoon or the following night when milk is found in the teats in the morning.

The feed at this time should be sloppy and limited in amount. Nothing but lukewarm water should be given the sow during 24 hours previous to farrowing. If she has already farrowed a litter and has been properly fed and cared for during pregnancy, little difficulty may be expected. With young sows, particularly those bred at an immature age, there is considerable risk at this time, not only to the pigs but to the sow herself.

Amount of Bedding.

There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of bedding which should be given to the sow at this time. An active sow in comparatively thin condition can be trusted with a liberal amount of bedding, but sows which are in high condition or which are at all clumsy, had better be given only a moderate amount of bedding. Leaves or short straw are preferred.

The farrowing pen should be dry and well ventilated, but free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guard rail made of two by four planks with their edges against the sides of the pen about ten inches above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the danger of injury to the pigs. The little fellows will soon learn to creep under the guard rail when the sow lies down.

What to Do When Pigs Arrive.

When the pigs are born during warm weather, they are less liable to become chilled and will generally find their way to the teats unaided. In extremely cold weather the pigs will be in danger of being chilled unless the hog house is heated. To remedy this, place a few heated bricks in the bottom of a basket or small box, covering them with chaff or straw, and put a cloth over the top to keep in the heat; unless the sow objects too seriously, the pigs may be rubbed dry with a soft cloth and placed in the receptacle as fast as they arrive. If any of the little pigs appear to be lifeless when they are born, first see that all mucus is removed from the nose, then give the pig a few gentle slaps on the side with the hand. This will start the pig breathing if there is any life in the body. Give it a suck of the sow's milk and place it in the receptacle, as described previously. The pigs will not suffer if they do not suck for a few minutes after farrowing.

Cut Out Back Teeth.

Before placing the pigs with the sow, cut out the eight small tusklike teeth. There are four of these on each jaw in the rear of the mouth. These teeth are very sharp, and if left in the pigs' mouth they will likely cause tearing of the sow's udder, and the little pigs cut one another's mouth while fighting for a teat. These teeth can be removed with bone forceps, wire nippers, or with a knife. Never pull out the teeth. Always cut or break them off. After this operation is over, place the pigs with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the after-birth is passed, it should be removed from the pen at once and buried or burned. There is good reason to believe that eating the after-birth is often the beginning of the habit of eating pigs.

As a rule, the sow should have no food the first 24 hours after farrowing, but should be given a liberal drink of warm water. If, however, she shows signs of hunger, a thin slop of bran

posed unnecessarily to heat, germs, dust, dirt, or to flies and other insects.

Much milk spoils quickly because it is kept uncovered in warm kitchens. Close observance of the doctrine "Keep perishable food, especially milk, cool, clean, and covered continuously" may make a striking difference in the food bills of many families.

In other cases, one or two vegetables, beets or carrots, for instance, not needed immediately are thrown out or allowed to spoil instead of being used in soups or combination dishes. Fruits which could be stewed and kept are allowed to spoil. Vegetables and fruits in quantities often are stored in hot, damp, and poorly ventilated bins and under conditions which hasten wilting, fermentation and decay.

Much food is being ruined by being stored where flies or other insects, or rats and mice can get at it. Much cereal food is ruined because it is not protected against weevils or other insects.

EARLY HATCHING OF CHICKS

Cockerels Are Ready for Market When Prices Are Highest and Pullets Lay More Eggs.

Early hatching reduces the risks due to the vicissitudes of hatching. When eggs do not hatch well early in the season there is time to find the reason for poor hatching and correct it before the season is too far advanced to get reasonably early chicks in the numbers desired. In that case poultry production may not be reduced at all, and egg production is retarded only a few weeks. When late hatching is not satisfactory the crop of poultry is cut short and egg production falls.

Early-hatched cockerels are ready for the market when prices are highest. Early-hatched pullets lay when prices of eggs are highest.

FEED COWS ROUGHAGE OFTEN

Cheaper Energy Feed Than Grain and More Will Be Consumed if Fed Frequently.

Grain should be fed in proportion to the amount of milk produced. One pound of a properly balanced grain mixture for every four pounds of milk produced will be sufficient, if the cow is supplied with all the roughage she will eat clean during the day. Roughage should be supplied three or four times daily as it is a cheaper energy feed than grain this winter, and more of it will be consumed if fed frequently and in smaller amounts at a time.

BAD TIME FOR AVERAGE COW

Milk Production Must Be Maintained, but No One Wants to Do It Without Profit.

There was never a poorer time to keep the average cow. Milk production must be maintained, but no one will care to maintain it as a losing proposition. The cow that pays is the cow to keep.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Our
Has
that
in bl
class
W

TOURIST STRAW HAT



This tourist hat is of lizard-green straw. It has a high crown, narrow rim, and rather effective wings on each side.

HOW TO KEEP UP THE STRAPS

Tiny Gold Safety Pin, Covered Over by Sewed-On Pink Rose, Found to Be Satisfactory.

An appearance that might otherwise be the pink of perfection for a woman is often very much marred by the straps of her underwear, which slip, each a different way, from her shoulders and show through the thin blouse. The only solution to this state of affairs when one affects the strap kind of lingerie is some sort of lingerie clasps. Of course, the little gold ones are very fetching, but there are some which can be made almost in a jiffy, and make attractive gifts and favors at parties where girls foregather.

One girl specializes on tiny gold safety pins, sewing atop of them to hide the pin one of those small pink roses which can be bought by the yard. Roses rolled from pink ribbon would answer just as well.

Another girl embroiders hers, using linen or a heavy ribbon, half an inch wide, and buttonholes the edges. Then she sews snaps on them, half on each

end, and they are ready to clasp over any number of truant straps. A circle of French knots covers the sewing from the snaps.

Ribbons with a bow on one end, provided with snaps will do the work efficiently and artistically, too.

The crocheter will find it easy to make these little clasps, finishing off the narrow band with a small crocheted rose or shamrock.

NEWER BLOUSES ARE CLOSED

Garments So Arranged That the Deep Collar at the Back Need Not Be Disturbed.

The new blouses are closed in a number of fashions and many of them are ingeniously contrived so that the deep collar at the back need not be disturbed. One model is made with a deep enough V-shaped opening at the front so that it slips over the head—if the head is not too large. This blouse, therefore, has no visible means of closing—or opening. And it is very pretty and the full front falls in unbroken folds—and the deep collar of the back is uninterrupted.

And if one puts this blouse on carefully, pulling it smoothly over the hair, it is all very well.

A newer method of getting around the difficulty of the deep collar in the back or the collar across the back, which marks so many of the new blouses, and the desire for the unbroken front, is to slit up the back from the waistline for a few inches—say five or six.

The matter of pulling the blouse over the head is then much simplified, and the results gained are about the same. Moreover, the little buttoned opening at the bottom of the back of the blouse, is, if anything, of decorative value.

OUR FRILLS AND FURBELOWS

Items of Fashion That Should Be of Especial Interest to Women Seeking Latest in Styles.

Gray and yellow make a pretty combination.

Small poke-shaped hats are in evidence.

Satin is used for dresses, suits and hats.

Kilted plaids are much in favor for skirts.

Wool embroideries are more than ever used.

There must be a note of contrast in the dress.

Flag blue is combined with gray and chamols.

Sashes are tied at one side, under the left arm.

The slip-on coat is one that Paris is very fond of.

Wool hophacking is to be used for motor wraps.

White silk is promised for spring suits and dresses.

The corset which laces in back is growing in favor.

The straight Japanese sleeve is one much favored.

Knife Plaitings Good.

Knife plaitings are a very popular trimming, for sheer summer frocks. They are especially adapted to organ-dies or any striped materials that require little other trimming. These plaitings are also good when used to edge the surplice fronts of a dress that tie in the back in a big bow.

Interior of Labrador.

Chains of lakes hitherto unmapped and rivers equally unknown were traversed in the interior of Labrador by the exploring parties of representatives of the National Geographic Society and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, which arrived at St. John's, Nfld., recently.

The journey covered about 750 miles over a route never before travelled by white men and was made more difficult by the fact that the five Indians who were taken along as guides proved to be unfamiliar with the country.

The party included E. B. C. Todd, curator of ornithology in the Carnegie Museum; O. J. Murie, orator of mammals in the same institution, and Alfred Marshall, of Chicago.

They left Seven Islands Bay on the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about the end of May and travelled north by canoe and portages, reaching Fort Chimo, near Uqavay Bay, August 22nd. In addition to mapping the country, they studied the natural history.

Mr. Todd said the existing maps of a large district were found to be very inaccurate, and altogether misleading, having been made by guesswork from information supplied by Indians.

SELF DEFENSE

DEFEAT BACKACHE AND KIDNEY TROUBLE WITH ANURIC.

Many people in Canada have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found Anuric to be the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have heeded Nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "Anuric." You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as diabetes or stone in the bladder.

To overcome these distressing conditions you should take plenty of exercise in the open air, avoid a heavy meat diet, drink freely of water and at each meal take Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets (double strength). You will, in a short time, find that you are one of the firm indorsees of Anuric, as are many of your neighbors.

Send Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., or Bridgeburg, Ont., 10c for trial pkg. St. Catharines, Ont.—For several years I suffered with gravel and with uric acid, causing rheumatic pains. Nothing ever helped me until I commenced to take "Anuric," and the first thing I noticed was that the gravel had disappeared and has never made a reappearance. My general health has improved and I have a better nerve condition and my eyesight seems better, too. I used to have such dizzy spells at times I thought I would faint, but these no longer trouble me. My only regret is that I did not know of Anuric before."

—MRS. H. MARJORAM, 124 Albert St.



Black Tulle Dinner Gown.

There is no decrease in Chinese effects. Tassels, embroidery, brocade and all Chinese fabrics are employed in the new French gowns. Black tulle, embroidered silk net, thread lace and other kinds of lace flounces are among the first French fashions for dinner gowns.

The Zouave Girdle.

The zouave girdle, made of wide ribbon or of the material of the dress itself, is a becomingly draped feature of novelty afternoon frocks.

Counter Check Books

We have the BEST LINE of Counter Check Books made in Canada.

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Counter Check Books made
in Canada.**

**Any Size
Shape
or Style**

Call and see samples, or 'phone 134

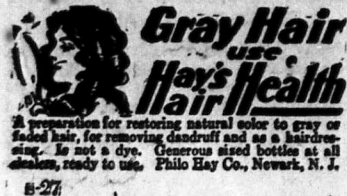
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**Has a QUALITY and STYLE
that will please you. Printed
in black or colors, on high
class stock.**

**Wedding Invitations
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THE EXPRESS PRINTING HOUSE

John Street, Napanee.



Gray Hair
use
Hair's Health

A preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and as a hair-curing. Is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all dealers, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N. J.

5-27

PURINA CHICK --FEED-- Saves Little Chicks

For Sale by

FRANK H. PERRY.Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

Every Satisfied Customer

Has brought another to our OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by H. E. SMITH, the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

**Our Prices are
Reasonable for the
Quality of our
Spectacles.**

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1869.

Get a tin of Jonteel Talcum, the newest and daintiest odor of all. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Black Leg Vaccine always fresh and reliable at WALLACE'S Drug Store. P.S.—Get the new injector that never loses a pill.

Marsden Kemp, specialist in piano treatment and tuning, is recovered from his illness and will be here very soon. Orders at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

District Lodge I.O.O.F., was held at Enterprise. Wednesday evening of last week. H. W. Wagar, Enterprise, was re-elected District Deputy Grand Master; H. W. Kimmerly, Deseronto, Sec'y; Roy Root, Napanee, Warden, and C. Switzer, Napanee, Marshall.

The increased cost of fine teas has tempted some to try cheap, inferior teas to their sorrow. It is a real economy to use Salada Tea, since it yields a far greater number of cups to the pound and, besides, has that unique satisfying flavour.

Lieut. T. H. Heintzman, son of Mrs. H. Heintzman, 482 Avenue road, Toronto, was killed in a flying accident, which occurred near the Rathbun aerodrome, Deseronto, Wednesday morning. The aviator was accompanied in the machine by Cadet S. Rosenthal, of New York City, who was so seriously injured that he died in the afternoon.

A sad accident occurred last Thursday morning, when little Wilfred Asselstine, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Asselstine, Odessa, while playing at school before the school hour, lost his balance in looking over the railing, and fell about fifteen feet, inflicting serious injuries which proved fatal. He passed away at an early hour Friday morning. He was a very bright little fellow in his eighth year. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon to the Free Methodist church, and the remains were placed in Wilton cemetery.

Handicapped by the great loss of experienced officials, Canadian banks have taken the first steps towards increasing their efficiency by changing the banking hours and discontinuing certain special banking services such as receiving payment for tax, gas and electric light bills. For the purpose of giving the bank staffs more time to complete the large amount of work that has grown out of the war, and that has made the volume of Canadian banking business greater than ever before, after June 1st the banking hours will be 9.30 to 2.30 on five days a week, and 9.30 to 12 on Saturdays.

Send the boys at the front a "Kodak" picture of familiar sights around the old home. It will cheer them up more than anything. Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Regular service.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00—Regular service.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting.
Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer and Praise.
Thursday, 3.00—W.M.S. meets.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

Notice.

For nice cured Hams go to Kelly's.

MUSIC.

Patriotic Songs, Sheet Music. Come in and see them.
M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

NOTICE TO GROWERS.

Farmers growing corn for Napanee Canning Company kindly call at Factory and get seed. 25-b
NAPANEE CANNING CO.

ROBLINDALE FARMERS — ATTENTION.

All members of the Association requested to meet in Orange Hall, Roblin, on May 31st, at 7 p.m., for special business of interest to each. Tell your neighbor. Anyone wishing Feed Corn, Hog Feed, or "Cream of West" Flour, ask HORACE R. PAUL, Manager.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES.

Buy your new tires now before the prices advance. We have the largest and best assorted stock of tires and tubes ever shown in Napanee. We can sell you non skid comes from \$16.00 up. All sorts of automobile supplies at the PIONER GARAGE. Call and see the new coil oil Carburettor, 35 miles to the gallon of coil oil.

21-1f W. J. NORMILE.

Wanted Hogs and Calves.

Will ship Hogs, Cattle and Calves on Monday, June 3rd, and pay \$19.00 cwt. for hogs, sows \$16.00, calves from 8c. to 14c., for good calves. Sell your hogs, the market will be lower in a few days. Fat cattle, new milch cows and springers wanted.

Telephone 226. FRED WILSON.

Hogs, Calves and Cattle Wanted

Will ship on Saturday, June 1st. Will pay 19c. for hogs weighing 150 lbs. or over, 16c. for sows, and the raise, if any. Calves from 8c. to 13c. Wanted, 100 store pigs from 100 to 130 lbs. Will pay 19c. All good straight pigs, no cripples accepted.

J. W. HAMBLBY.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Residence Damaged By Fire.

On Monday morning, about 6 a.m., following the severe electrical storm, fire was discovered in the residence of Mr. Roy Root, Adelphi street. Mr. and Mrs. Root were absent from home, staying with her father, Mr. Chas. Stevens, and the house was closed. The fire must have been smouldering for two or three hours or longer and was only discovered when smoke began to pour out around the cornices. The building was considerably damaged and Mr. and Mrs. Root are heavy losers on their furniture, carpets, etc., which were scorched and badly smoked and then flooded with

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WALTERS Custom Tailored SUIT

JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. I. pastor.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bit Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
The pastor will preach.
7.30 Wednesday evening—Prayer service.
7.30 Thursday—Choir practice.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vica

Services at S. Mary Magdale Church:
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 7.30—Intercession service.

GROCERIES.

Try us for choice groceries & fruits in season. Good things to eat.
G. W. BOYES
Phone 236. John street

Car for Hire.

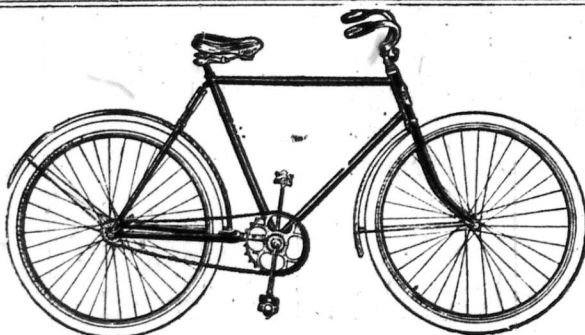
Day or night.
Reasonable rates.
J. A. VINE,
Bridge Street
Or Strand Theatre. 21-2-n

WHO SAID TAMWORTHS?

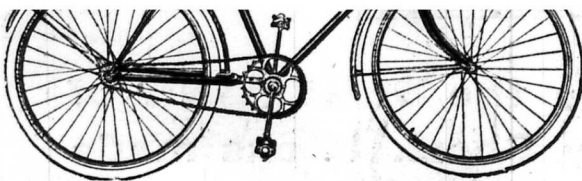
Yes, Geo. H. Brooks, Roblin, On has them! PURE-BRED—Select Stock, Different Ages, Either Moderate Price, Your Choice—A large litter ready to wean June 3rd choose from. One Registered Sow, 4 years old, bred for fall litter. Price \$75. Come and see them.

ACTIVE SERVICE BANNERS.

Each maple leaf represents a member of your household or business family who is serving his or her country as soldier, sailor or nurse. Display an Active Service Banner in your home or office. If you are a



RIDE A BICYCLE!



RIDE A BICYCLE !

AND IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH

We have a large and varied stock of

Cleveland and Massey-Harris Bicycles

AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

A full supply of Bicycle Fittings, Parts and Tires.

We make Repairs Promptly and Guarantee our Work

A few good Second-hand Bicycles will be sold cheap.

THE PIONEER GARAGE

W. J. NORMILE.

For your Soldier Boy in camp or at the front ; for your Sailor Lad patrolling the high seas ; from you to him to make his heart light and to help keep tight the home ties—
your photograph.

There's a photographer in your town.

THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.

FARM BUILDINGS

are one of the clearest signs of the prosperity prevailing in any agricultural district.

A close observer driving along a country road and watching Buildings, Fences and the state of cultivation, can read the owner's character better than a fortune-teller. An old building like an old coat can be patched, and the old proverb, "A stitch in time" applies to buildings as well as clothes.

YOUR PROSPERITY

depends on ALL YOUR BUILDINGS being kept in the best possible state of repair so that all their contents will be preserved in first-class condition. A leaky roof, a rotten floor, and a cold pig pen or poultry house is a direct aid to the Kaiser.

No matter what your needs in connection with old or new buildings, or building material, I can help you to solve them.

I can let you have plans, specifications, bills of materials and Estimates of cost for Alterations or New Buildings. Call, phone or write.

I will buy dry oak or maple in any thickness.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafeo & Waller.

45tt

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Muresco and Alabestine for sale at WALLACE'S, the leading drug store.

AMATEUR PLAY.

Mr. Theodore H. Bird, who has been engaged by the Daughters of the Empire to direct and produce a big Musical Drama at the Armouries two nights, Wednesday and Thursday, June 12 and 13, with over 65 of our most popular young ladies and gentlemen in the production, arrived in Napanee Monday and held his first rehearsal at the Town Hall Monday night, and judging from the interest manifested, success is already assumed. A large stage will be put up in the Armouries, and scenery has been secured from the Grand Opera House in Kingston, and Mr. Bird and the ladies will leave nothing undone to make this the most magnificent affair seen in Napanee for a long time.

"For the Glory of the Grand Old Flag," the latest and most popular war song. Get it at M. PIZZARLO'S, on the Market Square.

Obituary.

It is with sorrow we are called upon to record the death of John Wilson, Strathcona, on the evening of May 22nd, 1918. The funeral was held at his residence, the services being conducted by his pastor, Rev. Farnsworth, assisted by Reverends Demille, Cooke and Sexsmith. A large number of friends from Newburgh, Empey Hill and Selby were in attendance, paying a last tribute of sympathy and esteem to one of the oldest citizens of the County, he having reached the age of eighty-eight. Deceased had been failing in health for some months and his death was not unexpected. Born in the Township of Richmond, April 2nd, 1830, he spent seventy-six years of his life in the neighborhood where he was born, three and half miles west of Selby. Twelve years ago he moved with his son to Strathcona, having purchased the Peter Miller farm where he resided until his death. His wife, Caroline Barker, of Prince Edward County, predeceased him by twenty-two years. His only brother, Henry, of Napanee, died eight years ago. He leaves to mourn him his two sons, D. B. Wilson, of Cupar, Sask., and James Wilson at the home, also a sister, Mrs. D. W. Wartman, of Carlea, Sask. He was a man of strict integrity of character, one that never sacrificed principle and never shrank from duty. He had strong religious convictions and deemed his knowledge of God and of His truth his most valued possession. He is mourned by a large circle of friends who value his life for its inspiration and uplift in the church and community.

Wallace's Drug Store sells 2 oz. Bland's Improved Iron Pills 25c., Mother Seagram Syrup 15c. per package, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil 20c., 3 lbs. Sulphur 25c., 6 lbs. Cattle Salts 25c., English Epsom Salts 5c. package, Rexall Epsom Salts 10c. per can, 3 packages Jyola Diamond or Turkish Dye 25c., 3 packages of 15c. envelopes (while they last) 25c., \$1.00 bottles of Howard's Beef Iron and Wine 75c., 6 bars overseas Chocolates 25c., large bar of Castile 35c. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

See, Market Ages, Either See Moderate Price, Your Choice—A large litter ready to wean June 3rd choose from. One Registered Sow, two years old, bred for fall litter. Price \$75. Come and see them.

ACTIVE SERVICE BANNERS.

Each maple leaf represents a member of your household or business family who is serving his or her country as soldier, sailor or nurse. Display an Active Service Banner in your home or office. If you are entitled to do so you have cause to be proud. Get one to-day from M. PIZZARIELLO, on the Market Square.

NEWSPAPERS AND PAMPHLETS.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE.

Some time during Saturday, June 1st, Mr. James Gordon will collect the above for the I.O.D.E., therefore kindly have them ready on your porch or verandah. Mr. Gordon has been given a list of those having papers—but if anyone has them, at has not given their names at the work-room, kindly call and give name to Mr. Gordon.

WAR LECTURE BUREAU.

The following well-known speakers will give five minute addresses on Saturday evening next in the Theatres. Mr. M. S. Madole at "The Strand", and Mr. T. W. Symington at "Wonderland". These gentlemen are representing the Government Bureau of Lectures and are two of a company of volunteer speakers who are maintaining a lecture course for the benefit of the public in every town in Canada. These speakers are limited to five minutes and their subject, being the war, is very interesting and should command the best attention.

MRS. B. F. DENISON.

On Saturday, May 18th, Mrs. Rosetta, beloved wife of Benjamin Denison, Selby, passed away at the home of Alexander Denison, South Napanee. Mrs. Denison had been poor health for the past few years and at the time of her decease was en route to visit her sister, Miss Cunningham, Bath. While spending a few days in Napanee she became worse and gradually grew weaker until she finally passed away. A very intellectual and capable woman, of an unusually modest and lovable disposition, one of the kindest and most thoughtful of neighbors. She was held in the highest esteem by the whole community. In her more vigorous days she was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to any who needed help, and many a sick room was cheered by her presence as she tried to alleviate the pain of the suffering. Her absence will long be felt in the home and the neighborhood. Those who knew her best loved her most and her memory will never fade from the minds of those most intimately associated with her. Mrs. Denison was born and lived the earlier part of her life in the village of Bath, where she qualified herself for the teaching profession. She was the daughter of the late Luke and Annie Cunningham and is survived by two brothers and two sisters, viz: Charles, of Kingston, Ill.; Leo, of Chicago; Mr. Dr. Drummond, Gasnovia, Mich.; Miss Jo, at home. The funeral on Monday was largely attended. The remains were taken to St. Patrick's church where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father O'Conn before interment in Riverside Cemetery. Instead of the customary floral tributes several spiritual offerings were received from relatives and friends. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved husband and also to the only son, F. W. Denison, Selby, who are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother.

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Custom Tailored
SUIT

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

T. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

V. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,
or.
30—Morning service.
45—Sunday School and Bible
classes.
10—Evening service.
The pastor will preach.
10 Wednesday evening—Prayer ser-
vice.
10 Thursday—Choir practice.

MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

V. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
services at S. Mary Magdalene
church:
30—Holy Communion.
10—Sunday School.
10—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 7.30—Intercession ser-
vice.

GROCERIES.
Buy us for choice groceries and
things in season. Good things to eat.
G. W. BOYES,
Phone 236. John street.

Room for Hire.

Day or night.
Reasonable rates.
J. A. VINE,
Bridge Street.
Strand Theatre. 21-2-m

JO SAID TAMWORTHS?

Yes, Geo. H. Brooks, Roblin, Ont.,
them! PURE-BRED—Selected
stock, Different Ages, Either Sex,
erate Price, Your Choice—A large
r ready to wean June 3rd to
use from. One Registered Sow, two
s old, bred for fall litter. Price
Come and see them.

FIVE SERVICE BANNERS.

Each maple leaf represents a mem-
ber of your household or business
family who is serving his or her
country as soldier, sailor or nurse.
Display an Active Service Banner in
your home or office. If you are en-
terested to do so you have cause to be

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Fellowship service.
10.30—Morning worship and recep-
tion service.
11.45—Sunday School.
8.00—Evening worship.
Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer service.
Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

PERSONALS

Capt. R. G. H. Travers spent a few
days last week in Montreal.

Mr. Allan Simpson was home from
Trenton for the week-end.

Mr. U. M. Wilson, C.C.A., will de-
liver a five minute address on a patri-
otic subject at the Blue Band enter-
tainment in the Armouries on Friday
evening.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman read a paper
on "Christ and the Modern World",
before the Synod of Ontario Diocese
on Wednesday.

James Gordon expects to start next
week on his trips through the country.

Miss Ella VanSlyck has returned
home after spending the week-end
with her niece, Edna VanSlyck,
Albert College, Belleville.

Mrs. M. B. Mills spent the past
couple of weeks visiting friends in
Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Robt. Wiseman, Belleville,
spent last week the guest of Mrs. Ed.
Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnston, Tor-
onto, are guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Herbert Daly.

Mrs. Irvine Vanalstine returned on
Friday last from Toronto where she
has been spending some weeks with
Mrs. Arthur Hardy.

Miss Lucy Thomson spent Sunday
with her cousin, Mr. W. F. Grange,
who has lately returned from active
service in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bowen, King-
ston Junction, motored up and spent
Sunday with the latter's parents,
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thomson, Selby.

Dr. Elliott Vanalstine, Chicago,
spent a few days in Napanee this
week with his mother, Mrs. Irvine
Vanalstine.

Mrs. Manson Stevens, who was
operated on in Kingston General
Hospital last week, is progressing
nicely.

Mrs. B. F. Davy went to Kingston
General Hospital on Thursday for an
operation for appendicitis.

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, G. F. Rut-
tan, K.C., F. F. Miller, R. G. Wright
and T. B. Wallace were in Kingston
this week attending the Synod of the
Diocese of Ontario.

Mrs. C. Gould returned to Belleville
last Friday.

Mrs. A. J. Day and baby, Fyrne,
are spending the week visiting friends
in Belleville.

Miss Hazel Gordon is expected
home from Toronto to-morrow on her
holidays.

Mr. G. C. Bogart Wilson left on
Thursday to resume his duties as fire
ranger in New Ontario.

Mrs. H. W. Kelly has received
word that her nephew, Flight Lieut.
Jos. Acton had been wounded in the
face.

Messrs. J. R. Dafeo, J. W. Robin-
son and J. B. Allison left for the
North Country on Monday morning.

Miss Madge Vanalstine, Toronto,
spent the week-end with her sister,
Mrs. Simpson.

Yellowhead Pass Route a Wise Choice

Physicians recommend Canadian
Northern because of lowest
altitude through the mountains

It is noteworthy that many travellers
cannot stand high altitudes without
suffering from irritating heart action,
and its allied ailments. To such the
Canadian Northern's valley route be-
tween Edmonton and Vancouver has
become no uncertain blessing, and
this without detriment to the scenic
beauties of the journey. The line
follows the valleys of the Athabasca,
the North Thompson, the Thompson
and Fraser Rivers for hundreds of
miles, skirting Jasper and Mt. Robson
National Parks, including Mts. Edith
Cavell, Resplendent, Signal, Tekarra,
and a host of others, the highest on the
Continent. Modern trains of standard
and tourist sleeping cars and coaches
leave Toronto Union Station at 10 p.m.
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For information, literature, tickets
and reservations, apply to nearest
C.N.R. Ticket Agent, or write General
Passenger Department, 68 King Street
East, Toronto.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

FLEET FOOT

Tennis, Outing and
Everyday Shoes.



BROWN, BLUE, WHITE,

The kind that give satis-
faction are sold by

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE and TRENTON.



YOU CAN TELL BY ITS LOOKS

that our meat is of choice quality.
The little streaks of fat - running
through it proves that it came from
expertly fed cattle. The better judge
you are of meat, the more you'll ap-
preciate the importance of these fat
streaks. But no matter how experi-
enced you may be you'll not fail to
appreciate its fine quality when it
appears on your table.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly Mc-
Donald Co.

You are
JUDGED by the
APPEARANCE of
your **BUILDINGS**

**KEEP THEM UP
WITH CROWN
DIAMOND
PAINTS**



ARTHUR IRWIN LIMITED
Paint Makers Since 1842

FOR SALE BY
R. J. WALES
NAPANEE

The Candy Store

**Our Homemade
Candy continues
to please our
patrons.**

If you have not tried it call and
get some on your way home.
Your wife and family will ap-
preciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

The
Private Secretary

at different Ages, Either Sex, erate Price, Your Choice—A large ready to wean June 3rd to be from. One Registered Sow, two old, bred for fall litter. Price Come and see them.

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the following well-known speakers will give five minute addresses on Saturday evening next in the lecture hall. Mr. M. S. Madole at "The War and", and Mr. T. W. Symington at "Wonderland". These gentlemen representing the Government Bureau of Lectures and are two of a company of volunteer speakers who are maintaining a lecture course for the benefit of the public in every town in Canada. These speakers are limited to five minutes and their subject, being the war, is very interesting and should command the best of attention.

S. B. F. DENISON.

On Saturday, May 18th, Mary Selby, beloved wife of Benjamin F. Denison, Selby, passed away at the home of Alexander Denison, South Napanee. Mrs. Denison had been in poor health for the past few years and at the time of her decease was on her way to visit her sister, Miss Cunningham, Bath. While spending a few days in Napanee she became weak and gradually grew weaker until she finally passed away. A very intellectual and capable woman, of an unusually modest and lovable disposition, one of the kindest and most thoughtful of neighbors. She was highly respected in the highest esteem by the whole community. In her more vigorous days she was always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to those who needed help, and many a room was cheered by her presence as she tried to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. Her absence long to be felt in the home and in the neighborhood. Those who knew her best loved her most and her memory will never fade from the hearts of those most intimately associated with her. Mrs. Denison was born and lived the earlier part of her life in the village of Bath, where she qualified herself for the teaching profession. She was the daughter of late Luke and Annie Cunningham and is survived by two brothers and two sisters, viz: Charles, of Kingston, Ill.; Leo, of Chicago; Mrs. Drummond, of Casnovia, Mich., and Mrs. Jo, at home. The funeral on Sunday was largely attended. The services were taken at St. Patrick's church where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father O'Connor and interment in Riverside Cemetery. Instead of the customary floral tributes several spiritual offerings were received from relatives and friends. Much sympathy is extended to the bereaved husband and also to the only son, F. W. Denison, Selby, who are left to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and mother.

holidays.

Mr. G. C. Bogart Wilson left on Thursday to resume his duties as fire ranger in New Ontario.

Mrs. H. W. Kelly has received word that her nephew, Flight Lieut. Jos. Acton had been wounded in the face.

Messrs. J. R. Dafeo, J. W. Robinson and J. B. Allison left for the North Country on Monday morning.

Miss Madge Vanalstine, Toronto, spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Benson, Brandon, Man., are guests of his mother, Mrs. (Dr.) Benson.

Mrs. E. A. Davis returned from Oshawa on Wednesday.

Mr. Otis Shannon, Cobourg, spent the week-end in Napanee.

Mrs. Chas. Bruton suffered a stroke on Tuesday evening and is very ill.

Mr. Fred Haggerty is spending a few days in St. Catharines.

Miss Beatrice Wilson spent the 24th with friends in Kingston.

Miss Alice Bell, Belleville, spent the week-end with Miss Irma Solmes.

Miss Mabel Clark spent the 24th in Kingston. Her cousin, Miss Olive Sherbourne, returned with her for a week's visit.

Mr. Fenwick Solmes was home from Toronto for the week-end.

Miss Lucy Clancy spent the 24th in Kingston.

Mrs. Burns and Mrs. Dayton, Picton, are guests of Mrs. Orval Ward.

Miss Francis Dwyer spent the week-end at her home in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Holmes, Ottawa, and Mrs. Harold Anderson and daughter, Doris, Napanee, spent the week-end at "Warnerheim" Colebrook, the guests of their mother, Mrs. Coleman Warner.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Pearson spent the 24th with Mrs. Geo. B. Pearson, Deseronto.

Rev. A. J. Wilson returned on Saturday from his vacation in Halifax.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN--HEARNS--At the Vicarage, Napanee, on Saturday, May 18th, by Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Harold John Allen, of Tena Nova, County Dufferin, to Mammie Adeline Hearns, of Napanee.

DEATHS

AMEY--At North Fredericksburgh, on Saturday, May 26th, 1918, Ira B. Amey, aged 73 years, 7 months.

D'ARCY--At Tyendinaga, on Tuesday, May 28th, 1918, James D'arcy, aged 94 years, 2 months.

HOPKINS--At Hotel Dieu, Kingston, on Tuesday, May 28th, 1918, Michael J. Hopkins, son of M. J. Hopkins. Erinsville, aged 16 years.

SAGAR--At Richmond, on Thursday, May 30th, 1918, Levi H. Sagar, aged 78 years, 2 months. Funeral Saturday at 2 p.m.

In loving memory of Shirley Asselstine, of Napanee, died May 27th, in France.

A year ago our dear son was one among the rest;
We do not know why he should go,
But Jesus loved him best.

He was the comfort of our home;
And, oh, how much we loved him.
Our son, how we miss him now,
But Jesus loved him better.

One precious to our hearts is gone,
The voice we loved is still;
The place made vacant in our home
Can never more be filled.

Our Jesus in his wisdom called,
The soldier his life had given,
And though his life on earth is o'er
The flower blooms in heaven.

The - Doctor's Private

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices

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The Candy Store.

Garden Seeds at WALLACE'S.

There is only one place in Napanee where you can get any and all kinds of pennants, and that is at M. PIZZARIELLO'S, on the Market Square.

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June 3rd and 4th,

Monday and Tuesday

Goldwyn presents

The screen favorite of millions who saw her in "Polly of the Circus," "The Cinderella Man" and "Fields of Honor."

Mae Marsh in
The Beloved Traitor
by Frank L. Packard

The emotional drama of a Good Girl who Outwitted a Vampire



also Good Comedy.

June 5th and 6th

Wednesday and Thursday

2nd Episode of

'Mystery of the Double Cross'

also Pathe Weekly, and other good reels.

June 7th and 8th

Friday and Saturday

MADGE EVANS in

"THE VOLUNTEER"

and Good Comedy Pictures.

Will move store to Madill's Old Stand by July 1st. REDUCED PRICES on the Whole Stock.

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